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Allied Troops Rip Hole in Hitler Line; German Faith in Defense Belt Shaken? Tito Asks for 'Recognition' by Allies

Censored parley with Partisan chief puts Mihailovic with Nazi forces in Yugoslavia.

The Associated Press' interview with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), which has been the subject of wide discussion since it was disclosed last week that it was held up by censorship of the Allied Mediterranean Command, was approved today for publication.

An accompanying note said the original dispatch was intact except for passages referring to the location of warships.

The dispatch was submitted for censorship April 30. When clearance was refused, the Associated Press made representations in Washington, London, and directly to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, since it was informed that political censorship had been applied.

This week the Associated Press was informed that the delay in clearance was due to the fact that Marshal Tito had stipulated that his replies be used in full or not at all. Deletions were referred back to the Marshal and final clearance was given today.

The full dispatch was radioed from Algiers, the final censorship point.

By Joseph Morton

BARI, Italy, April 30. Delayed by Censor (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), in his first press interview, asserted today that the Yugoslav peoples and his National Liberation Army wanted not only material help from the Allies to carry on their struggle against the Germans but also recognition of the National Committee of Liberation as the Government of Yugoslavia.

[Since this dispatch was written it was learned that Sgt. Walter Bernstein, correspondent of Yank Magazine, had a personal interview with Tito which may have antedated this one.]

The Marshal said the committee had not formally demanded such recognition of the United States, Britain and Russia, but that recognition would "strengthen the united struggle" and that the reasons against it were "diminishing every day."

Tito expressed his views in reply to a series of questions submitted to him by the Associated Press.

He wrote the answers in his native tongue, Croatian, and signed the document "J. B. Tito, Marshal of Yugoslavia."

The means by which the questions were taken to his secret headquarters in Yugoslavia and the answers were brought out must remain secret.

Gold and Warships

Tito asked that the Committee of Liberation be given the gold of the Yugoslav National Bank, the Yugoslav warships seized by the Italians and retaken by the Allies, and the Yugoslav merchant vessels now in possession of King

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Associated Press

American in Ruined Castelforte

An American soldier of the Fifth Army forces, which captured Castelforte in the current Italian campaign, walks through the rubble of that town. Castelforte fell on the second day of the campaign after heavy fighting attested to by the appearance of the ruins.

Change of 'Hitler Line' to 'Dora Line' taken as sign of Führer's loosening hold.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, May 20—The Hitler Line in Italy has been renamed the Dora Line by the German High Command, according to prisoners captured by the Fifth and Eighth Armies during the Allied whirlwind offensive which caused the Gustav Line in front of it to be abandoned after only six days of fighting.

This is taken to indicate that the Nazis have lost confidence in the defense belt formerly bearing the Führer's name and that they desire to disassociate him from further failure to hold up the Allies' advance.

This has been so fast through the mountains south of the Liri Valley that French troops there have now passed the flank of the strongest sector of the Germans' second defense belt, which the British, Canadians, and Poles are attacking frontally in the regions of Pontecorvo, Aquino, and Piedmonte.

Vital Highway Cut

This advance, coupled with the fact that the Americans farther south have cut the Itri Pico highway, means the severance of the only major lateral link between the Germans fighting in the Liri Valley and those figthing on the Tyrrhenian coast.

German forward positions as a whole, therefore, are increasingly menaced and the Allies are now acquiring the Germans' former supply route for dealing with the Nazis who can no longer be served by it.

Meanwhile, the Poles are thrusting against a sector of the Hitler Line guarding Highway No. 6 from attack from the north and British and Canadians are pushing westward into the highway's southerly defenses. The British and Canadian advance has been averaging nearly a mile a day since they emerged from their Rapido River line at the start of the offensive.

Pincer Movement

Cassino, taken by the British on the morning of May 18, when the Poles captured the adjacent Monastery Hill, was secured by a pincer movement from the north and south which made untenable the stronghold the Germans had defended so tenaciously for four months.

With the space diminishing between the Allied main forces and the Anzio bridgehead, Allied airmen have been intensifying their attacks on communications upon which the Germans are dependent for withdrawal or reinforcement of troops and supplies.

Light bombers and fighter bombers are now going after bridges, railroads, and highways behind the immediate battle area as well as transport columns, troop concentrations, and artillery sites and supply dumps.

The assault on supply lines as part of the continuous operation that began many weeks before the present Allied offensive began is now beginning to reap advantages.

RAF and American Air Force strike airfields and key rail yards in Occupied France.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied troops in Italy are rolling through the outer defenses of the Hitler Line with crushing power.

The Americans have captured Gaeta on the Tyrrhenian and Itri, 3½ miles to the northeast, on the Via Appia; the French have punched a gaping hole in the very center of the Nazi wall by taking Sant' Oliva; the British have pushed to the outskirts of Aquino airport, west of Cassino, and the Poles have seized Villa Sant' Lucia at the northern hinge of the extensive enemy bulwarks.

Large quantities of enemy equipment and supplies are being confiscated everywhere.

Eloquent testimony to the speed and power of the Allied attack is provided by a German Radio announcement that the "Hitler Line" really is the "Dora Line," a very minor defensive belt, indeed, and that the real "Hitler Line" is considerably farther north. To paraphrase Shakespeare, that which we call an alibi by any other name would smell as unsweet.

According to one sensational report emanating from the London Radio, advance units of the Fifth Army have threaded their way through the whole southern end of the Hitler Line and are now "a little more than 20 miles" from the Anzio beachhead perimeter.

If this is true, the entire Nazi defense system may be collapsing. In fact, it is possible that a general German retreat all the way up the Italian peninsula has begun, or is about to begin. Swiss reports of intense activity in the German defenses along the Po lend support to such a supposition.

Meanwhile, as the weather improves and preinvasion tension heightens again, the RAF and American air forces have renewed their offensive against enemy railroad centers in Occupied France. Networks of tracks have been torn up in RAF assaults on Boulogne, Orleans, Le Mans, and Tours, while American bombers have blasted three airfields in Northern France and rail yards at Reims. Since midnight it is estimated that the Allies have sent 2,000 planes against German targets.

These raids follow close on heavy assaults by 1,500 American bombers and fighters on Berlin and Brunswick, in which 125 Nazi fighters were destroyed at a cost of 26 bombers and nine fighters.

In the Far East, Tokyo reports of an Allied air and sea task force raid on Japan's principal Dutch East Indies base of Soerabaja have now been confirmed.

The attack was carried out on May 17 by combined units from the Nimitz-MacArthur-Mountbatten commands. Carrier planes bombed and damaged important oil and dock installations and struck at 35,000 tons of shipping in the big Java harbor.

Latest word from Burma is that the Japanese are being driven out of their key base of Myitkyina by American and Chinese forces closing in from three sides.

Italy:

Allied Armies Drive Into Hitler Line

The Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies broke into the Hitler Line and the Germans on the Tyrrhenian coastal sector fled back to a new mountain line anchored at Terracina, leaving behind vast stores of equipment and battle fields littered with smashed guns, tanks and vehicles.

The Americans captured both the vital road junction of Itri on the Appian Way and the seaport of Gaeta around which the Nazis had clustered the greatest concen-

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Nazis Make Use of Lack –Find It Cuts Two Ways

First hand accounts of life in Paris under German occupation have been of limited character because practically all Americans or others returning from France have been confined to internment camps. Miss Cannell, who recently arrived in the United States on the exchange ship Gripsholm after 25 years in Paris as a journalist, is one of the few Americans to have her liberty during the occupation. Strict observance of all regulations for foreigners enabled her to retain this privilege. She was in a position to see much, and now is free to tell what she saw.

By Kathleen Cannell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lack—or the fear of lack—has proved to be one of the most effective arms in the Nazi arsenal.

Four years in Paris under German Occupation gave me an opportunity to see how effectively they use this weapon.

It was employed with great skill in the distribution of supplies, particularly of food. After Marshal Philippe Pétain and Hitler met at Montoire a number of food bans were lifted. When Pierre Laval was arrested everything was cut down. There was no meat distribution for a couple of weeks. About half the subway stations were closed to save electricity. Gas was reduced; movies and theaters were partially or entirely closed.

Whenever there was an attack on a German by a so-called "Communist" or other agitator, not only was the whole population of Paris confined to the house for 24 hours and the city fined millions, but food rations were diminished or suppressed.

When M. Laval returned to power, newspapers printed lengthy lists of the benefits that would be derived from his collaborationist regime: Extra sugar, coffee, meat, and butter rations. Numerous Metro (subway) stations reopened. Hope was held out that important coal stocks would be brought by barge from Germany.

M. Laval couldn't buy popularity, however, even with food; and everytime Frenchmen failed voluntarily to step up to fill the Reich labor-quota, the situation became worse.

Germans began their restrictions mildly, because they believed they were going to put over collaboration with the French. And the French at first took the restrictions as a sort of discipline.

German propagandists gave out at press conferences that they were going to level the European standard of living, raising that of the German Reich and lowering that of other countries, but the inference was that this would be just and everyone would have enough.

I, however, stood like a silent Cassandra in the wings. I had been

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Postwar Job Rise Seen; Communists Shift Status; Mihailovic Reported Slain

The World's Day—May 20, 1944

New England: Postwar Job Increase Forecast

A rise of 20 per cent over 1940 in the number of workers to be employed by New England industries in the postwar era is forecast in preliminary reports from a typical cross-section of employers. [Page 4.]

A new submarine, the U. S. S. Sea Poacher, today slid down the ways at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard before a small group of officers, yard workmen, and invited guests. Sponsor was Mrs. John H. Spiller, wife of Commander J. H. Spiller, hull superintendent at the Yard.

"Plenty of room" on long-distance bus routes leaving Boston was reported today by James F. Derry, Traffic Manager of the Greyhound Bus Terminal, in reporting wartime travel conditions. [Page 5.]

National: Communists Dissolve Political Party

The Communist Party of the United States has voted to dissolve as a political party. The action was taken at the meeting of the 25-year-old organization in New York. A new nonparty organization will be formed.

In Europe: Report Says Tito Men Kill Mihailovic

With reservations, the Geneva newspaper La Suisse printed a Belgrade dispatch quoting the Italian Fascist newspaper Il Regime Fascista as saying Gen. Draja Mihailovic had been assassinated by Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) on a highway in central Serbia. The dispatch said the Chetnik escort was killed with the General, leader of guerrilla forces for the Yugoslav Government in exile.

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Yugoslovia's King Peter has ousted the Cabinet of Premier Bozhidar Puric and initiated action to form a new Government designed to woo support from Marshal Josip Broz (Tito). The youthful monarch asked Dr. Ivan Subasic, former Governor of Croatia, to undertake the delicate diplomatic task of forming a coalition cabinet which would meet with approval of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Greek political parties meeting at Beyrouth, Lebanon, appeared close to agreement on a government in exile with a single national army. Representatives of two Guerrilla groups, the Edes and Ekka, introduced a motion to dissolve their organizations with a view to merging forces.

Eire's general election nominations closed on May 19 with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail the only party offering a sufficient number of candidates to enable the attainment of a majority in the new Dail in the general election May 30. Of a total of 246 candidates nominated, the Fianna Fail got 96, Fine Gael 54, Farmers Party 26, Independents 32, Labor 30, and National Labor 9.

Iceland's voters went to the polls today in a three-day referendum on ratification of a Parliament-approved new Constitution which would cut this country's ties with Denmark and establish a republic. Acceptance of the new Constitution by the voters was not doubted, despite the plea of King Christian X, a Nazi hostage in Denmark, that no change be considered until after the war. The Constitution is expected to become effective June 17.

Washington: Roosevelt Plans World Fiscal Talk

President Roosevelt has decided to call a world monetary conference and a specific date has been chosen. The decisions apparently were reached when Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Treasury monetary expert Harry D. White met with the President, May 19.

No relief from gas rationing awaits the American motorists in the "foreseeable future," Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, told the House Interstate Commerce subcommittee on petroleum.

Extension of the social-security program to include the nation's 12,000,000 farm workers and their families is advocated by Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, in an article in the current issue of the Social Security Bulletin, a Federal Security Agency publication.

Americas: Argentina Bans Air to Pro-Allies

Argentine authorities have banned without explanation several radio programs which have been presented regularly the past several months under sponsorship of firms and organizations sympathetic to the United Nations. The move affected radiocasts sponsored by the Asociacion de Difusion Interamericana, formed by United States citizens in Argentina with the object of promoting friendly relations between the two countries; the Inter-Allied Committee, a group composed of representatives of several of the United Nations; and various British business houses.

Eighty-three Japanese and Germans arrived at Panama Canal Zone headquarters aboard 10 United States Army transport planes from Bolivia and were interned in the Canal Department camp. The transfer was made under an agreement with the Bolivian Government and was believed to be the first such mass movement by air.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Argentine Fascism Extends Its Reach

From Argentina, a clique of young army officers with fascist leanings has spread its influence into neighboring Paraguay and Bolivia.

Chile is under constant and subtle pressure to draw back from its belated stand on the side of the United Nations.

These attempted diplomatic reversals have been going on even since Argentina broke diplomatic relations with the Nazis.

Today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" uncovers ramifications of this' Argentine network. See First Page, Second Section.

A Reporter Lives Day Of New Mariner

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A seaman for a day!

And as that day—spent with a cross section of America's youth from every corner of the Union aboard the American Mariner from New York to Boston—drew to a close yesterday, it unfolded the story of a new era in the kaleidoscopic history of the seven seas.

The youths were training for careers at sea, beginning at the bottom and, encouraged in every conceivable way by Uncle Sam, will become in many instances masters of merchant ships which some day, no doubt, will sail in and out of the Port of Boston.

At the moment, they are needed as crew members of the nation's vital and rapidly growing fleet of merchant ships, and a part of their learning is acquired by experiences aboard the American Mariner, which will be tied up at Central Wharf, Boston, and open for public inspection each afternoon and evening from Sunday to Wednesday, inclusive. The ship is in Boston in connection with National Maritime Day, May 22.

Built as Liberty Ship

The American Mariner, built as a Liberty Ship, but needed even more for a training ship, to help qualify men to man the growing fleet, was converted to such use at the Baltimore Yard of the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company last year.

She is a 441-foot steamer with a top speed of 12 knots, with accommodations for as many as 400 seamen-in-the-making, who are putting into application the lessons learned during basic training at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

The United States Maritime Service has equipped the American Mariner with every modern facility and convenience for the aid and comfort of those who will soon help to "keep 'em sailing," to the end that supplies, munitions and food for American and United Nations' forces overseas may not be threatened.

Here I found a sharp contrast to the days when seamen served their time "before the mast." Today's future mariners are young men from most all walks of life and from every section of the country.

Lined Up for "Chow"

I lived with these boys for a day, under cruise conditions when each had to fill his place, lined up with them for "chow" which was served cafeteria self-service style; bunked in one of the three-tier frame berths; chatted with them; and was one of them.

Aboard ship there are all sorts of service for the boys. There was

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Pay in Lieu of Vacations Disapproved by Nelson

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today asked industry not to permit any worker to waive a vacation in order to receive vacation pay as an additional income.

"Such a practice would defeat the whole purpose of vacations—increasing production by restoring the worker's energy and zeal," Mr. Nelson asserted.

At the same time, Mr. Nelson said, industry and its workers should make whatever arrangements necessary to provide vacation schedules before the vacation season is upon them.

Waste Paper Collections

Belmont (whole territory) —Today.

Waltham—Tomorrow.

Woburn—Tomorrow.

Wakefield—Tomorrow.

Boston—Monday.

Atlantic Avenue from Summer Street to State (east side) including wharves. South Boston area from Northern Avenue to Fish Pier, D Street to Summer. Congress Street from Atlantic Avenue to railroad yards. Estes Place, Gilbert Place, Foster's Wharf, Rowe's Wharf, India Wharf, and Central Wharf. Sleeper, Pittsburgh and Farnsworth Streets.

WPB Decision 'Oils' the Way To Better 'Last' for Shoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The inter-agency controversy as to whether the life of shoe soles would or should be prolonged by oiling or waxing has been settled.

The War Production Board will not require manufacturers to oil soles against their will but it will sponsor an education campaign to familiarize shoe manufacturers with desirable processes.

"Tests indicate that such treatment may prolong the life of shoe leather by a minimum of 25 per cent which would be a notable contribution to the war effort in conserving materials and manpower," says Howard Coonley, Director of WPB's Conservation Division.

Mr. Coonley has recommended that manufacturers start the oil treatment on men's street shoes.

Long Controversy

The decision to take the educational rather than the compulsory method of interesting shoe men in the oil treatment brought to an end a long controversy in which Congress, the Office of Price Administration, WPB, and various consumer groups had become involved.

Under the program, expert technicians will be assigned to the nation's footwear centers to give advice on various methods of treatment. Oil and wax solutions will be standardized so manufacturers will know what to apply to which shoes.

These plans will be discussed at a conference of the sole treating technical advisory conference to be held next Tuesday, May 23, with experts in the field of shoe production, tanning, and treatments in attendance.

That the solution worked out by Mr. Coonley, former President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is satisfactory to all concerned is indicated in a letter from Senator Harley M. Kilgore, (D), of West Virginia, to WPM chairman Donald M. Nelson expressing hope that the voluntary attack of the problem will prove effective. Senator Kilgore is chairman of a Senate subcommittee which investigated the shoe oil controversy between OPA and WPB a few months back.

Formula Favored

Testimony taken by the Committee and just made public, indicated that WPB leather men favor a formula known as the Boston Quartermaster Depot Formula 239.

No treatment is yet universally applicable, it was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Shoe Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee since the type of shoe construction must be taken into account.

Impregnating sole leather with lubricating agents such as wax and oil is said to reduce internal friction between fibres in leather and to keep out water and dirt.

Allied Gains Show Strategy Speedup

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The two main battle fronts remained in their now-familiar state of preinvasion tension this week, but on the periphery of war two notable Allied victories were won and a major strategic advance was scored, all three of which weighed heavily on the dwindling war resources of both enemies.

The battles were won in Italy and Burma. The strategic advance was scored in New Guinea. All three operations were distinct in their nature. All three were heartening evidence not only of the weight and power Allied arms have achieved, but also of the more mature skill now exercised by Allied commanders in handling their forces.

The battle of the Gustav Line in Italy represented a complete conversion in six swift days of a three-month stalemate into a decisive success. That success was largely due to the skillful turning of the worst Allied liability in Italy into a major asset. The dispersive tendency always present in a coalition army had weighed heavily in the earlier setbacks in Italy. At the Gustav Line it became an incentive on each part of the front — French, Americans, Poles, Indians, men from the British Isles and from three of the four British dominions all vying with each other.

National Prides Aroused

The Allied Command played skillfully on national and natural prides. Frenchmen won the first honors, scoring the break in the center of the line which weakened the enemy's flank position. Americans on the left, not to be outdistanced by the French, cracked the coastal anchor. Poles on the north failed in their first assault, reformed and came from behind in the race to accomplish the impossible and shatter the northern anchor. Other groups played their respective parts.

The Gustav Line had ceased to exist.

On the seventh day the advance swept forward to the next battle —the Battle of the Hitler Line— where the Germans who waited were not fresh reserves but units all of which had been at least

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The Nazis Guessed Wrong

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, May 20 (AP)—A captured order of the day indicated today that the Germans were "prepared" to meet the Allied offensive in Italy at 11 p. m. on May 24.

The attack actually came at 11 p. m., May 11.

The order, addressed to the German 14th Armored Corps, said:

"The enemy offensive will start. We are prepared. From May 24 at 11 p. m. be on the alert to fight.

"Our task: defense of the Cassino front from the coast to the National Park is of the utmost importance. Every man of the Corps is a Cassino fighter. Everyone has to fight to the last breath. The enemy shall suffer bloody defeat. The whole world looks to us. 'Cassino' has become synonymous with undying heroism for the Germans. Our superiority over the English-Americans and their mercenaries has been proved in spite of barrage and bombs. Each defeat shakes the morale of the enemy more and more and deprives him of courage for the invasion. Our motto for this decisive hour is: Everything for Germany, our country. Heil to the Führer.

(Signed) "The Commanding General."

New England Executives Active at I. L. O. Parley

New England made a larger contribution of business spokesmen to the International Labor Conference recently held at Philadelphia than any other section—and has ever since the United States sent its first regular delegation in 1935.

Clarence G. McDavitt of Newtonville, Mass., retired Vice-President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., served as two of the most active members of the American employer group.

This was headed by Henry I. Harriman of Boston, Chairman of the New England Power Association, as the American employer delegate to the conference of the International Labor Organization.

Mr. Dennison was the first employer named by the United States Government to represent American business at the I. L. O. He originally went to Geneva, Switzerland, for the conference of 1935. Nomination for the post of employer delegate is made by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and formal appointment by the Federal Government.

Besides the annual conferences, four quarterly sessions of the Government Body of the I. L. O. were held annually before the war, all in Geneva. After serving two years Mr. Dennison found he could not get away as frequently as required, and switched places with Mr. Harriman, who had been made his substitute when the United States joined the I. L. O.

Mr. McDavitt came into the I. L. O. early in 1939, upon being named substitute for Mr. Harriman for the meeting of the Governing Body in London in April of that year. That autumn he represented American employers at a Pan-American Conference in Cuba, in April of 1940 returned to London for another session of the Governing Body, and in 1941 participated in the special I. L. O. Conference in New York. In September of 1942 he attended the Pan-American Social Security Conference at Santiago. Mr. McDavitt is a member of the New England War Labor Board.

When Mr. Harriman was elected by the employers of many nations as the chairman of their group at Philadelphia, this was the first time an American has ever been given this honor at a regular conference, a check of the records showed. He held the same post at the New York special meeting of 1941.

Mr. Harriman had the task of assigning members of the employer group to their posts on many committees, served as the employer member of the important credentials committee, and was given notable committee work for the future.

A former New England labor man, Robert J. Watt, first of Lawrence, Mass., and then of Boston, added to his distinction as the leading representative of American labor at the Philadelphia meeting. When the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization held its election, Mr. Watt proved the sole worker out of labor men from 30 nations who was chosen unanimously. The workers have eight places to fill and do it themselves.

Seaman for a Day Observes Maritime Training

Owen

'Abandon Ship' Drill by Trainees

Boarding the United States merchant marine training ship, American Mariner, a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor lived for a day, under cruise conditions, with the youths who are preparing for their careers at sea. Left: Capt. Joseph H. Masse of Boston, in command of the American Mariner. Middle: "Abandon Ship" drill, with men in life jackets shown going over the ship's side and into boats below by way of the escape nets. Right: Lieut. Commander L. M. Breece, United States Naval Reserve, Chief Engineer of the American Mariner.

New England Greets Vets On Furloughs

Two hundred New Englanders, veterans of Tunisia, Hill 606, Sicily, Salerno, the Anzio beachhead, and Italy, today greeted wives, mothers, sweethearts, and sometimes babies for the first time, after action in the Mediterranean area varying from 18 to 26 months.

They are a group that arrived yesterday at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., from an undisclosed Southern port by train, to enjoy a 21-day furlough under a new Army personnel rotation plan.

Many of them, bedecked in their campaign ribbons on new uniforms, were taken directly from Devens by automobiles to their homes, others were just as enthusiastically greeted when they arrived at North Station. Many will be descending from trains all over New England today with their relatives, certainly, and, perhaps, the whole town turned out, to bid them welcome.

Their reactions upon coming home are varied; outwardly they are inclined to talk little about their war experiences. Many of them are puzzled by reports of home front conditions.

There was one woman among the veterans—Lieut. Donna Dadmun, of Framingham, Mass., Army nurse, who has been on overseas duty for 19 months. She attended scores of wounded men at Oran.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will give a talk on "American Furniture" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak on "Paintings." Both are free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Lexington High School, 1475 Massachusetts Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, at 3:30 p. m.

A vocal recital by the pupils of Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander will be given in the concert room of the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Century of International 'Y' Includes Its Gift of Basketball

Not the least of the many "firsts" credited to the International Y. M. C. A., which will be celebrating its first 100 years of service in June, is the invention of basketball and volleyball. Both games originated in Massachusetts in the "Y"-sponsored gymnasiums and through efforts of "Y" athletic directors—basketball in 1891 and volleyball at Holyoke four years later.

Ever since George Williams, a young clerk engaged in the drapery trade in London, England, called 12 of his fellow workers together to found the Young Men's Christian Association on June 6, 1844, the "Y" has shown as its greatest asset the ability to adapt and change its program to meet new needs as they arose.

Both basketball and volleyball were adaptations of a program to meet a specific need of the moment. Basketball dribbled onto the world scene in the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, now Springfield College, in Springfield 53 years ago, after much thought had been given to providing a new game by Dr. James A. Naismith, a young faculty member at the school and a colleague of Amos Alonzo Stagg.

Making "Gym" Interesting

A remark made by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Dean of Physical Education, set young Naismith to pondering on a new game. His superior, discussing the need for an indoor winter game for gym classes, had reminded his teachers one day that "there is nothing new under the sun. All so-called new things are simply re-combinations of the factors of things now in existence."

The problem under discussion was that of making the daily compulsory hour of gym more interesting to future Y. M. C. A. secretaries, who, unlike the men preparing to be physical education instructors, got bored with gymnastics and such games as "three-deep" and "prisoner's base."

The new sport, if worth while, should take the place of football, baseball and track, but had to be played indoors and under artificial lighting.

First, Dr. Naismith tried indoor football. He experimented with the English Rugby tackle, where the player, tackling above the hips, stops but is not supposed to throw the runner. But hardwood floors weren't satisfactory for such vigorous action. Next, the sports teacher tried indoor soccer, but men in the heat of the game would forget they were wearing soft gym shoes and often kicked the ball so hard they injured their toes.

Again Dr. Naismith pondered Rugby, which he had ruled out because of the tackle feature. The function of the tackle, he saw, was to stop the man with the ball. Why not have a game which ruled out running with the ball? But if a man didn't run with the ball, he ought to keep it in motion in one way or another. He would either have to bat it or throw it with his hand, the sportsman reasoned, deciding to rule out batting with the closed fist because of the possibility of the game turning into a variant of boxing.

That settled, the next step was to decide on a tangible objective, some sort of goal or goal line similar to those used in football or hockey. It was his remembrance of the boyhood game, "Duck on the Rock," that set him on the track. He remembered that skilled players arched their shots so that if they missed the "duck" on the rock they would not have to go so far to retrieve their own "ducks." Skill and accuracy were more important than strength.

Dr. Naismith thought of a goal that would be over the players' heads, so the ball would have to be thrown in an arc. That was it!

Basket Gave It Name

Dr. Naismith walked down the hall and asked the building superintendent for two boxes 18 inches square. He didn't have any, but he did have two peach baskets. Dr. Naismith knocked the bottoms out, tacked the "holes" to the lower edge of the balcony in the gym, and then jotted down the rules which had taken form in his thinking.

He appropriated the idea of throwing up the ball in the center from the English Rugby out-of-bounds play, and decided that a soccer ball was a convenient-sized ball to use.

When his next class assembled, he gave them 13 rules which are essentially those in use today, and they played the first game of basketball. Since there were 18 in the class, 9 men played on each side, three forwards, three centers, and three guards.

Gradually the number of players was lowered, so teams would not need too large a number of men to play, until the five-man team of today was evolved.

Came Volleyball

In 1895, four years after the invention of basketball, which was already becoming popular, volleyball was invented by William G. Morgan, who was then a Y. M. C. A. physical director at Holyoke, Mass. He was teaching large classes of businessmen and felt the need for a game which could be played by older men and by unskilled as well as skilled players.

"In looking for a suitable game, tennis occurred to me," Mr. Morgan wrote in an article on the origin of volleyball, but he found it required a net, balls, racquets, and other equipment, so he discarded it. But the idea of a net seemed to persist, he said.

A Reporter Lives Day Of New Mariner

Continued from Page 1

a ship's barber, tailor, laundry, cobbler shop, photographer's dark room, dentist who had full paraphernalia, a loud speaker system to carry verbal announcements—or alarms—to every part of the ship, a canteen, a carpenter shop, and a machine shop; also there are an auditorium with modern motion picture projecting equipment, modern cooking, baking and kitchen facilities, electrical ice cream freezer, huge refrigerated rooms for storage of everything from fresh meats to "dry" supplies such as bottled catchup, and even crackers. Classrooms, too, are available.

The barber charges 25 cents for cutting hair—a price fixed for him by the Government for the benefit of the boys. But the barber wistfully recalled how his brother was getting $1.35 back at their shop in Baltimore for a time after the first brother joined the service. And another difference was that the barber does no shaving. The boys wield their own safety razors or plug in their own electric cords.

Month's Laundry for $1.50

In the ship's laundry a man's entire washing and ironing is done weekly—and with every modern laundry gadget—at a cost of $1.50 for a whole month. The tailor shop had a sign on the door that a uniform, overcoat or peajacket would be pressed for 25 cents, and other things in comparison. The canteen had a liberal variety of familiar candies, now a rarity ashore, as well as dozens of items a man needs from day to day. The canteen is not operated at cut prices, but profits go to providing motion picture films for entertainment of the crew in spare time evenings. And food is so good and varied that some trainees have felt that occasional stews should be abolished from the menu.

After the day's routine is complete the good sized auditorium which is equipped with piano and small stage, is frequently crowded while motion pictures are shown. The show on my night aboard was "The Birth of a Ship" in technicolor, showing the busy shipyards of the country, and the training of Maritime Service boys to man the ships, and a feature entitled "The Crazy House."

"Abandon Ship"

Of the day's routine I found the abandon ship drill of deep interest. When the alarm was sounded—a verbal order on the loud speaker system for all hands to abandon ship—trainees obeyed promptly. Brooms, mops, or what have you were dropped where they were. The boys hastily assembled on deck with life preservers on, in a surprisingly short time. Some clambored into lifeboats that were already swung out from their cradles,, and were lowered to the water automatically. Others went over the side and swarmed down the "net" to the boat that was already bobbing about the net's lowest strand.

Some of the crew had boats equipped with a propeller that was powered by hand, with the 20 persons or more aboard of it "pumping" the wooden upright stick or handle to turn the shaft. The boats with oars made faster progress during the drill but the seamen pointed out that the hand-powered propeller lifeboat was easier to get away from the side of a ship and with less danger. Such lifeboats have sails which can be unshipped when necessary to live aboard the small craft for 32 days, as has been known to happen.

Captain Masse's Long Record

Capt. Joseph H. Masse of Boston—graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical School in 1924 and Master of the American-Hawaiian liner Nevadan for some time—commands the American Mariner, largest of the training program ships and making her first visit to Boston. He makes his home in Cochituate in the township of Wayland.

Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority and Andrew Lane, manager of that organization shared the cruise from New York to Boston. Mr. Parkhurst praised the work being done by the Maritime Service aboard the American Mariner where a Boston skipper is teaching navigation in the way that only New Englanders could, with their heritage of skill and courage gained by ancestors that sailed the clipper ships to all quarters of the world.

Tomato Planting Time Arrives for N. E. Area

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More tomato plants will grow in New England gardens this season than ever before, according to reports and forecasts from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tomato proved a favorite all over the country in the gardens of many beginners last year, and many who did not grow tomatoes last season say they are planning to round out their 1944 gardens with a quota of plants. This week end in the latitude of Boston and up into New Hampshire and Vermont as far as the frost is safely out of the way, should be a fine time to set in plants. But watch the weather reports and protect your plants if more frost is announced.

For fresh fruits, four to six plants a person will supply a liberal quantity if the vines are well cared for and bear a good crop. If you intend to can some you will probably want about twice as many plants.

Tomatoes will grow on any average garden soil, but they do best on well drained loam, high in fertility, high in organic matter, and very slightly acid, a soil that has a pH of at least 6 or 6.5, although they will even grow well in soils of 7.5, which is slightly alkaline. If you have to manure your soil to enrich it sufficiently, plan to pinch off excess leaves, for the high nitrogen content will make the plants leafy. They also like full sunlight and plenty of moisture.

Stocky Looking

If you are buying plants, try to get stocky looking ones about six inches tall. Probably for early varieties you will have Bonny Best, Earliana, or Break o' Day (sometimes called the early Marglobe); for mid-season, Marglobe or Pritchard; and for late, Rutgers. A reliable plantsman will tell you the names of the plants he is selling. The plants should be not less than six inches nor more than nine inches high for proper transplanting.

Transplant if possible when the soil is fairly moist, but not muddy. Lift the plants carefully from the flat with your trowel, cupping the earth around the roots to protect them. Set your plants into the soil a bit deeper than they were in the seedflat. If they are tall, you can set them with the stems two or three inches into the ground and firm the soil around them. This will help to keep the plants from being whipped by the wind and injured. Firm the soil well around the roots, also, to avoid danger of air pockets. Leave a slight depression around the plant, to hold water.

If it is dry, water the plants when you have set them in. Some people put water in the bottom of the hole while transplanting, but several experts advise against this, for it is likely to make the soil puddle and cake. Rough up the soil around the plant after you have firmed it into a depression, so any available moisture will not run off.

If you are able to get only the tall leggy plants seen outside some of the city food stores these days, here is a way to set them in, offered by the extension editors' office of Massachusetts State College. Make the hole for the roots with a long slant on one side. Set your roots in, laying the stem of the plant on the slant. The slant of course will be in line with the row. In this way you have four or five inches of the plant stem covered with soil, leaving the top sticking out. The top will soon turn upward and you'll never realize that the roots are several inches away.

Protective Collars

Tar paper collars to protect against cutworms are advised for plants going into gardens bothered with this pest. If you have a very sandy soil you may want to get the plants off to a good start by using a starter solution. This is water in which plant nutrients have been dissolved. It is made this way, according to the Vermont Extension experts: Place 1½ cupfuls (15 oz.) of fertilizer in a pail holding 12 quarts of water. Stir well and allow to stand over night. Stir again before using. Pour around each plant about a cupful and cover with loose soil after it has soaked in.

Staked tomatoes may be grown in a much smaller space, so staking is recommended for the average home garden, in spite of the fact that staking and pruning are supposed to increase blossom end rot and cracking. Many gardeners put their stakes in at the time they set out the plants, to avoid harming the roots later. We don't stake, but we do set in a sort of rack which runs the length of each row and is about a foot high. To this we tie the plants later, and let it help bear their fruity weight. It is a compromise between letting them run freely and tying them to a single stake; and doesn't necessitate pruning them as when they are staked. Some people use three-foot lattice effects in the same way.

Distance apart? About three or four feet each way. Shade your plants the first few days to keep them from drooping. And keep them watered well. Later on, cultivate to keep down the weeds, but don't go more than two inches below the surface.

Leaf spot or blight, especially on early varieties, is a brown spot on the leaves, which finally makes them yellow and fall off. Spray with Bordeaux mixture or another fungicide. Blossom end rot on the fruits can be prevented by faithful watering through dry spells. The large green tomato worm can be hand picked, or sprayed with rotenone.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Partly cloudy today. Fair tonight and Sunday. Temperatures ranging down close to 32 degrees in the suburbs, with light frost in exposed locations. Light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—Fair weather through Sunday, moderate daytime temperatures and continued rather cool tonight, with frost in most sections.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island — Considerable cloudiness today. Fair tonight and Sunday. Moderate daytime temperatures and continued rather cool tonight, with light frost in exposed places of the interior.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

Saturday, 10:30 p. m.: height, 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 11:20 a. m.: height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:38 p. m.: height, 11.3 feet.
Monday, 12:10 a. m.: height, 10.1 feet.

Emerson Commencement

Emerson College's Commencement exercises which will be held June 4 in the Old South Church, Copley Square, will feature Mayor Tobin as a speaker. His subject will be "Planning for Tomorrow." The Rev. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of the Old South Church, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Emerson College, will give the baccalaureate sermon.

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FUR SALON FIFTH FLOOR

Strike Clouds Lift Slightly On Spotty U. S. War Output

By the Associated Press

The wartime industrial production of the United States remained on a somewhat uneven level today as thousands of workers in numerous lines of endeavor continued to stay away from their jobs as governmental agencies sought to settle the diverse labor controversies.

However, the picture on the labor front appeared brighter as hundreds of workers, obeying National War Labor Board directives, resumed their tasks and settlement of some of the disputes were reported imminent.

But today there were an estimated 24,450 employees still not at work as a result of labor troubles. The disputes, affecting 17 industries, were not confined to any one section of the country, being reported from the eastern seaboard to the Pacific Coast.

Hope for Settlements

There was a possibility the number of nonworkers would be reduced after the week-end, provided no new walkouts occur. In Detroit, meetings were planned, on order of the NWLB, between the Chrysler Corporation and officials of Local 490 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union, to seek return to work of about 10,000 employees who left their jobs five days ago.

The settlement of the Chrysler labor controversy would bring to a virtual end the recent numerous walkouts in Michigan war industries. At the Buick Aluminum foundry in Flint, 1,400 were out; 1,300 remained away from their jobs at the Chevrolet transmission plant in Saginaw and 600 at a Muskegon foundry did likewise.

The Michigan Labor Mediation Board said that in April the State experienced the largest number of labor disputes and strikes since the inception of the Board in 1939. In April, there were 74 strikes, affecting 48,000 workers, compared with 59 and 15,000, respectively, in March.

Mines Affected

The labor troubles throughout the country affected coal miners in Birmingham, Ala., and Trinidad, Colo., and the first work stoppage in the Butte, Mont., mines in 10 years was reported yesterday when 200 miners walked out at Anaconda's St. Lawrence copper workings.

Fifty-six bus drivers in southeastern Pennsylvania went on strike in disagreement over a bonus wage plan, tying up the Schuykill Valley Lines, Inc., main transportation company serving 100,000 persons in the Norristown district.

Several lumber mills were closed at Tacoma, Wash., after a walkout, and Kenneth Gordon, District Business Agent of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, said the Union's 4,000 members in the district might remain away from their jobs. The workers are protesting a recent NWLB denial of wage increases.

Soft Coal Pact Gives Miners Travel Time

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The National War Labor Board approved yesterday the wage agreement reached between John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and more than 70 per cent of the soft coat industry, after a yearlong record of controversy and four general coal strikes.

The decision was 10 to 2, with two of the four industry members dissenting.

The effect of the decision is to transfer the contractual obligation for existing wage and working conditions from the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, to the operators, thereby permitting probable withdrawal of Government control of the mines covered by the contract.

The decision does not, however, close the coal case inasmuch as the Southern Coal Operators Association is not a party to the agreement, and therefore is not obligated to pay the $40 lump sum settlement for retroactive travel time claims.

The Southern operator group is contesting the principle of portal-to-portal pay in the courts. Hence, while the day-to-day wages in all soft coal mines will be uniform, only those miners under the contract will start collecting now the $40 back pay for travel time.

The NWLB industry members who dissented were John P. McWilliams and Frederick S. Fales. They concurred, however, in the portion calling for the $40 retroactive payment. The two industry members who joined the labor and public groups were George Mead and Walter T. Margetts.

The principal channge in the contract from the old agreement which expired more than a year ago is the establishment of a portal-to-portal day of nine hours. That is a day measured from the time the miner enters the mine entrance until the time he leaves it. Under the old contract, only the time spent in work at the actual coal face was measured and the day was seven hours.

Cartoon in the News

Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer

If Grandma Could Only See Us Girls Now!

9 Found Guilty In Agent Trial

NEWARK, N. J., May 20 (AP)—After about 17 hours of deliberation, a Federal Jury May 18 found guilty nine defendants on charges of conspiring to act as agents of the German Reich before Pearl Harbor. Five other defendants were acquitted and verdicts of disagreement were handed down for three others.

Those convicted were: The German-American Vocational League; its subsidiary, the DAB Recreational Resort, Inc.; Fritz Schroeder, New York; Joseph B. Lieblein, formerly of New York; Theodore Koehn, Flushing, N. Y.; Gustave Schmidt, Chicago; Otto Bremer, Philadelphia; Guenther Gibbe, San Francisco, and Albert Robert Bertram, New York.

They will be sentenced June 2 by Judge Thomas F. Meaney and face maximum penalties of $10,000 fines, two years' imprisonment or both.

Acquitted were: Hans Flohr, Rochester, N. Y.; John Kobbe, Rochester; Herman Warth, Guttenberg, N. J.; Emil Schneider of Chicago and Denver, and Paul F. L. Sievers, San Francisco.

Disagreement verdicts were returned for Albert Kiesler of Detroit, Kark T. Marx of New York, and Walter Schall of Salt Lake City.

'I Am an American Day' Theme: 'Good Neighbor' to the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—Stressing the first responsibility of every citizen to dedicate himself wholeheartedly to the many tasks and obligations which will help wholeheartedly to the many tasks and obligations which will help win the war, "I am an American Day" will be observed throughout the country tomorrow, under Presidential Proclamation.

Civic programs are expected to exceed the showing made last year when 500 local committees held varied services to mark the entrance of two groups into citizenship. During the year, the 2,000,000 young men and women reaching 21 years of age, and the 400,000 men and women naturalized.

This year's theme is "I Am an American—A Good Neighbor to the United Nations," according to Earl G. Harrison, Commission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, who maintains particular interest in the annual celebration because of his guardianship over one of the only two channels to citizenship.

Of 65,000 members of the armed forces naturalized to date, 55,000 took the oath during 1943, the year of the largest number of naturalizations on record.

The estimated percentage distribution of native lands of those naturalized during the year is: British Empire, 30; Poland, 14; Italy, 14; Russia, 10; Denmark, Norway, Sweden, 7; Germany, 6; Czechoslovakia, 4; Yugoslavia, 3; Greece, 2; Mexico, 2; and the rest miscellaneous.

Mr. Harrison also pointed out that the Day "is intended to evoke a renewal of allegiance to the Constitution and to its principles, and a rededication on the part of all citizens to their duty to their country."

French Children to Get Relief By Quaker Permit to Buy Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20—Permission from the United States Government to purchase food in Portugal and Switzerland for children in France has been granted the American Friends Service Committee, it was announced here today, with licenses permitting the transfer of $25,000 to Portugal and $100,000 to Switzerland for these purchases.

Distribution of these food supplies, which is being speeded as much as possible, will be made under the supervision of the International Red Cross by Secours Quakers, the relief agency administered by French Friends, the announcement said.

Urgently needed milk, cereals, dried fruits and vegetables, oil, and fish are expected to be among the items distributed, although supplies available in both Portugal and Switzerland are, according to the report, "limited in quantity and categories." The Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies has requested the National War Fund for a grant of $100,000 toward these purchases.

In its report on the food situation in France, Secours Quaker emphasized that although all the services for children have been maintained, the number of children receiving food supplements through the schools has been "considerably reduced" because of lack of supplies.

While distribution of milk and special cereals for infants has continued through the French clinics, supplementary feeding for school-age children and adolescents, the report says, is being made only under medical certification. About 350 children are being cared for in Quaker colonies, and distribution of food and money through a visiting social service is being made to a larger group of French children in their homes.

Distribution of food, clothing, soap and other supplies to civilian prisoners, which was initiated for the Paris area in 1940, has been extended in recent months to prisons in Bordeaux and Toulouse, it was disclosed. Layettes are being distributed in Marseille, with part of that section's clothing stock reserved for use in the event the city is bombed.

Over-all food conditions in France, through February, were described as "critical." Rations of condensed milk for infants were to be provided only for babies nine months and less except under medical certification for 15-day periods. Rations of fresh milk were available only to children under six years, and even these groups, it was stressed, received reduced quantities.

"Young children between the age of 18 months and six years will receive only a half liter daily, instead of three quarters of a liter, as formerly," the report says. "In cases where doctors specify milk rations for patients, such certification is valid only for a period of 30 days. Frequently these rations are not obtainable."

Argentina Offers—to Curb Free Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Nationalist Army officers and civilians openly contemptuous of the democratic world remain in control of Argentine expression and continue their attempts to suppress the transmission of the true state of Argentine affairs to the outside world.

The latest move of the press office in the Presidency is to attempt to ensnare the foreign correspondents in a comfortably furnished room in the Casa Rosada—the Government Palace—where they are provided with "all facilities" for writing their dispatches. The major in charge admits that he got the idea from the Wilhelmstrasse. Other officers contributed their assistance with personal observations of the "facilities" provided for foreign newspapermen under the Fascist regime in Rome. However, so far, not one foreign correspondent has made use of these facilities. The room is deserted.

Americans may comment that this is too fantastic in 1944. It sounds incredible, but it is going on in Buenos Aires. The present regime is out for totalitarian control of every means of internal and, so far as possible, external expression. This possibly would have been consummated by now but for the struggle for press power which has been proceeding intermittently between the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Interior. A temporary compromise has been reached with division of powers, but it is expected that the dispute will break out shortly again.

The introduction of personal rivalries and feuds in the revolutionary regime does not affect the general military urge toward extreme Nazi-styled nationalism. There is the case of the concession given the local Andi news agency for the supply of news to Argentine radiocasting stations. It is anticipated that the next step will be to force the newspapers to rely on Andi for Argentine news. Andi has a dubious background of Pro-Nazi propaganda. It would not be surprising if it were placed on the Anglo-American blacklists if its operation under new monopolistic powers adversely affected Allied interests.

Army press officers, when receiving national newspaper representatives, appear to be studiously indiscreet in their remarks. Perhaps they expect these to be passed on to foreign agencies and correspondents. At any rate, the major in charge of the presidential Department of Information has roundly declared that the foreign agencies will be forced out and only one national agency, with Government control, allowed to purvey news.

Difficulties have increased for American and British agencies. The United Press was closed down and all communications with the office, even postal, were interrupted. The private residential telephones of its Vice-President for South America and of its Bureau Manager were cut. The blow was aimed also at La Prensa, the great national daily opposing the dictatorship and relying exclusively on this American agency for its cable news.

After a fortnight's suspension, the United Press was allowed to reopen, but only after an abject apology was forced from it at virtually pistol point. Few, even in Argentina, pay any attention to a document signed under duress. Meantime, the Government is broadcasting the "confession" by radio and printed sheet and trying, generally, to strengthen its own case for totalitarian control of the press.

New York Leads Nation In Enlisted Navy Personnel

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Navy disclosed yesterday that officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, exclusive of the Navy Nurse Corps, totaled 3,014,771 on Jan. 31, with New York leading the nation with 272,373.

Second place among the states went to California with 237,292, and Pennsylvania was third, 218,968, Illinois fourth, 181,863, and Ohio fifth, 156,047.

Fish Like Florida Area

More than 700 species of fish have been identified in Florida waters.

California Student Wins Contest On World Organization for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—James Garst, senior honor student of the Beverly Hills High School in California, will receive $400 from the League of Nations Association to be used to further his education. He won this award for having prepared the best paper in the national examination on world organization for peace conducted by the Association's Education Committee on March 24.

Eleven hundred and seventy high schools representing every state in the United States participated. Jack Smith of the Chatham High School in New Jersey won second prize of $100 and Beverly Ulman of the Central High School in Omaha, Nebraska, ranked third.

"Young Garst's immediate education will be in the Army," said Mrs. Harrison Thomas, director of the contest. "He will be 18 the last day of this month and expects to enter the armed forces almost immediately."

The final question in the examination asked the students to discuss the future of the League of Nations. In his answer to this question young Garst said, "Although his own country did not join, Wilson's League was subscribed to, at one time or another, by all but two nations of the world. For the 25 years that it has been in existence, the League has tested those basic democratic principles upon which it is founded and has not found them wanting.

"The League failed because the nations which belonged to it were experiencing the same fever of reaction that the United States was, and they were refusing to use properly the machinery which the League provided. . . . A wise course would be one in which the United Nations, who will be the victors, co-operate with each other using the tremendous experience of the League in its 25 years of operation, perhaps even using some of the machinery of the League.

"This, then, we stand for—a framework, worldwide in scope and influence, based upon the present accord of the United Nations, using the League of Nations' experience."

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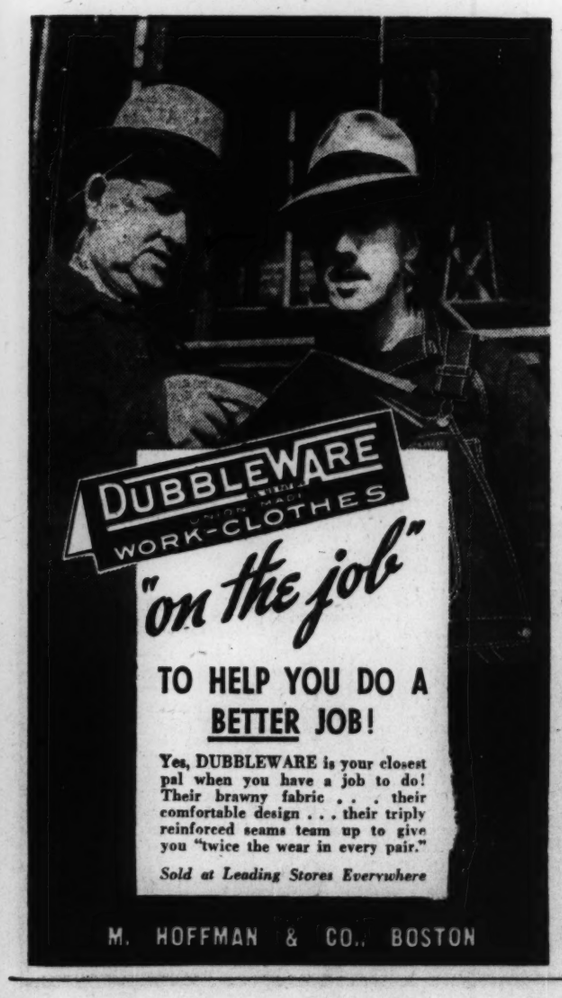

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JORDAN'S SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Postwar Job Increase Planned in New England

New England industries are planning to employ 20 per cent more workers the first year after the war than they did in 1940, the last year before American entry into the war, according to preliminary reports from a small but typical cross section of employers.

This was revealed recently by W. C. Richardson, Regional Manager of the Committee for Economic Development. The Committee is a national organization of business leaders set up to stimulate postwar planning for high levels of production and employment by individual companies.

With the exception of a small number of greatly expanded war industries, which are employing a huge number of workers, and a few other spots, prospects for employment following the war generally look excellent, providing the national environment is favorable to business, Mr. Richardson said.

"If this 20 per cent increase can be maintained among all industries in New England on the average, it would be enough to provide a very high standard of living after the war," he continued.

Cities anticipating a substantial increase over their prewar employment include Worcester, Springfield, Pawtucket, R. I., New Britain and Meriden, Conn., the CED regional manager noted. Boston has also received encouraging reports from its manufacturers.

"While the number employed will be less than the record total of the war period, many of the war workers will naturally return to their homes," Mr. Richardson said.

Inquiry of the Boston CED brought word today that replies from close to 35 per cent of the manufacturers in this city indicated a decidedly optimistic outlook for postwar jobs.

"In 70 to 75 per cent of the companies replying, a definite plan for expanded production running from 10 to 100 per cent is in hand," said James H. Walsh, secretary of the Boston CED as well as manager of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"Two thirds of our manufacturers have yet to be heard from. The major shipyards are among the largest employers of this area. The necessity of re-employing the workers of these and other expanded war industries poses a problem that will need long and serious consideration."

Henry Kendall of the Kendall Company, Boston, is Regional Chairman of the New England CED, and Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, one of its two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Richardson said that the New England Council had been very helpful in advancing the work of the CED in this region

Latin-American Group Plans Tour Of Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20—Some 25 Latin-American delegates now attending the Inter-American Trade Conference in New York City will be taken on a tour of inspection next week of 14 Connecticut industries and six of its institutions of higher learning.

The tour, to be made on May 22, 23, and 24, is one of several steps being taken by the State in a long-range program intended to bring Connecticut industries into closer relations with Latin-American countries. Plans for the tour were inaugurated by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin in support of the Good Neighbor policies of the Department of State.

Included on the itinerary will be the following communities: Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, Stratford, New Haven, Meriden, Waterbury, Middletown, New Britain, Bristol, Hartford, East Hartford, West Hartford, Mansfield, Norwich, Willimantic, Groton and New London.

Cultural institutions to be visited by the delegates are Yale University, Wesleyan University, Trinity College, the University of Connecticut, Connecticut College and the Coast Guard Academy.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, May 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

London—4:00 p. m.—Army, Navy and Air Forces in action. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:35 p. m.—"War Review": James Ferguson. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London 8:30 p. m.—Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Country Notes": Robertson Scott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Edgar Allan Poe." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Television Was Fun." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, May 21

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call." "Windsor." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-Up: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band in Central Park. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Survey. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Empire Youth Sunday. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—From The Symphonies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday May 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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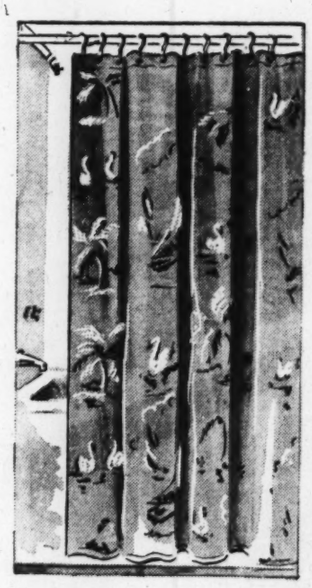

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B. U. Spending Busy Commencement Week End

Alumni reunions today began the third wartime Commencement of Boston University.

Approximately 600 students will receive degrees from President Daniel L. Marsh during the 71st annual formal Commencement exercises Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Symphony Hall. Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, will deliver the address, "United on the Home Front."

More than 500 graduates of the College of Practical Arts and Letters, one of the University's two colleges for women, made reservations for today's celebration of the Silver Jubilee celebration of the founding of their college in 1919. The program began at 11 a. m. with open house at three centers, 27 Garrison Street, 147 Bay State Road, and Goddard Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

At 7 p. m. the College's reunion dinner will take place in the Georgian Room, Hotel Statler. Guest of honor will be Dean T. Lawrence Davis, head of the College since its beginning.

At the same hour in the Statler, Judge Louis S. Cox, recently retired from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, will be honored by more than 600 alumni of the Boston University School of Law at their reunion dinner. Dean Clarence Mannion of Notre Dame University Law School will speak, and John H. O'Hare, President of the Law Alumni Association, will preside.

On Sunday President Daniel L. Marsh will deliver his eighteenth annual address at baccalaureate services beginning at 3 p. m. in Symphony Hall. After the services all returning members of the Class of 1894, will be entertained by the President and Mrs. Marsh.

The week end of activities will end Monday evening by a "Pops" concert attended by students, faculty and graduates.

Plea Made for Art School Quarters

A resolution asking Governor Saltonstall to permit the Massachusetts School of Art to retain and maintain its present quarters at Brookline Avenue, corner of Longwood, was adopted yesterday at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the School, at the Woman's Republican Club, in Boston. The meeting was attended by 200 persons.

The art school in February was ordered to vacate the building in order to allow the Department of Public Health to occupy it, an order later altered to permit the School to use half the building.

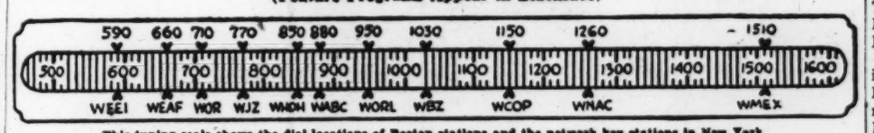
In a series of "whereas" clauses, the Associatiol proposed that the remodeling of another building for the Public Health Department would be far more economical than remodeling the Art School, which was built with studios and classrooms for its designed purpose. The Association made a strong plea that the school be allowed to remain in its present quarters now and after the war.

Discussion on Aviation

Conflict between Federal and State control of aviation is to be discussed by Oswald Ryan, senior member of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, before the luncheon meeting of the Aeronautic Association of Boston on Monday of next week, at the Statler Hotel.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Yankee House Party...	Musical program
12:15	Gail Patrick, dr..	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music.
12:45	wood; S. Erwin .	Hour; speakers; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music.
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth'; dr...	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News.	"WACS You Know"	Bob Hope, guest	Patterns in Rhythm	Musical program
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Hollywood Highlights"	"The Baxters"; drama.	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Amory Brothers, songs.	First Service Command	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Lineup
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Musical Pgm: Ballads..	Performance: mus.; dr.	White Sox baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	"A to Z in North"	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Allen Roth's Music	Weekend Function	White Sox baseball game	Frances Langford: Spts
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; 'Sea You'; Quiz	New England Junior	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Sports program
3:15	speaker: music	"Sea You"; comedy quiz	Town Meeting	White Sox baseball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	Eddie Condon's Jazz	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch mc	Concert; John O'Hara	"Men Make the Navy"	White Sox baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	London Reports	Raphaela Plasmati, sngs	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:15	Ted Husing, sports	Saturday Review with	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Sports program	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:30	News; "Follies";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	News; Concert orch.;	"Your America"; Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sports Program
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Joseph Stopak, cond.	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sports Program
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Frank Carle's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Frank Carle's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
6:00	Page One: News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	WHDH Studio Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30	'Business Seizures'	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Ballman, piano	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores;	American Story: drama;	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Gaslight Harmonies"; sgs	"The Shape of Loyalists'	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	Rose Bampton; Alexan-	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	'Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	der Brailowsky; Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Jack Stanley Interv'ws	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	riety show: guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	'Inner Sanctum':	Boston Pops Orchestra;	'Truth or Consequence';	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.:	Ralph Edwards, mc	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Lee Litwin; Addinsell's	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater Sym-	Boston University Law
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Warsaw Concerto	comedy songs; orch.	phonic Hour: Raphael	Sch'l Annual Reunion:
9:30	Or Frank Sinatra	Mal Hallett's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	Spiro: Bruch's Violin	Dr. Marsh: Dean Man-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance or; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Concerto in G minor	nion; J J O'Hara, spkrs
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	guest, Const'ce Bennett	Detective Mystery dr..	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr..	Bob Crosby's Orch.
10:45	Rep H J McMurray	Presents: drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather; Off the Record	Armed Cast'l. Melodies	Dan Garber's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Johnnie Richard's Orch	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer': drama	D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Johnnie Richard's Orch	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Male quartet	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers..	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour: Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time: Music
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air.	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit.	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit.	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan:	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Symphonietta	Manner: Recordings
10:45	Hymns: spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Symphonietta	Secret Thoughts
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel Program	Service from Cathedral	er Church. The First
11:15	C. O.; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel Program	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45	ing: guest panel	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Ch. of St. Paul	sachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Music Critics	Reviewing Stand: Execu-	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Award: NBC Stg Quar	tive Power in Wartime	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday.	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Windsor, England	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	Comedy Trials: drama
1:15	Musical program..	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory";	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Dr. K. Marlow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Mrs. W A Hastings	Cavalcade of Song	German Re-education.	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Bid for Victory":	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Eddie Dunn, me.	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love': drama	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Lee Castle's Orch.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Lee Castle's Orch.	gram: talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News: Upton	"Thanks to America":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Artur Rodzinski,	with William Bendix..	Close; Roy Shield's Or	Stars of "Hitler Gang"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	cond.; Sylvia Za-	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; pick-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
3:45	rem'n; St-ai-Saens'	"Hot Copy"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	"Mysterious Traveler"	Religious program
4:00	2d Piano Concerto	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Wide Horizons: Eddie	Sunday Dance Session.
4:15	in G minor	Musical Poll of Hits	world; speakers	Dowling; spkr.; music	Sunday Dance Session.
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Margaret Harshaw; John	Memorial Service on	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Sunday Dance Session.
4:45	Percy Faith, con.	Baker; W Pelletier, con	"Am. Mariner"; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Sunday Dance Session.
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Mary Small Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.":	Sunday Dance Session.
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	guest, Peter Donald ..	Dr. Frank Black, con.;	William Gargan, drama	Sunday Dance Session.
5:30	Kennedy; chorus.	Musical Steelmakers ..	Mozart's Symph. No. 28	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session.
5:45	Wom. f'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	in C major; Borodin	dog Drummond"; dr.	Sunday Dance Session.
6:00	Ingrid Bergman in	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Dramatic sketch	War Bond Rally: Chief	Tremont Temple
6:15	"The Guardsman"	Bob Hope; J. Froman;	Dramatic sketch	Yawkey; K. Fazineu	Twilight Services: speaker
6:30	America in Air	Art Tatum Trio; Paul	'The Great Gildersleeve'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	America in Air	Whiteman's Or; chorus	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Brahms
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Jack Benny Show	Hour; speaker	Violin Concerto in D
7:30	"We, the People":	Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly	Bandwagon: L. Brown's	Old - Fashioned Revival	major
7:45	Speakers: music	m. c.	Or.; Rubinoff; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Village Chapel	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Jennifer Jones;	Baseball scores; Music	Carthy; James Melton	tion Board: Human In-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family" ..	terest pgm; g'st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services: speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Mexico City Symphony;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Jesus Reyes, conductor	Hour: speaker
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Mexico City Symphony;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Victor Mature	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	Jesus Reyes, conductor	Hour: speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Music in Relew"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores.
10:15	It"; quiz program	"Music in Relew"	Orch.; Alice Fore	The Good-Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	Message of Israel	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man": dr.	Message of Israel	Tremayne; guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Yanks in the Orient".	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls: News	Philippines: Col Romulo	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show"; Na-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	tion's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch	Curtain Time with
1:45	The Goldbergs: sk.	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon with Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00	Portia Faces Life..	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light': sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Light of the World	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports Program
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	"The Black Castle"; sk.	Sports Program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	AWVS Con. speakers...	News Service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch; Jew-	Pepper Young's Family	Nashville Varieties	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Gardens	ish Philanthropies; Or.	"Right to Happiness";	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	News; K. Kyser's Orch.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	J. Neblett: Open House	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"..	Musical Poll of Hits....	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch.	Launching of S. S. Ray-	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted" ...	Musical Poll of Hits....	'Widder Brown'; sketch	mond Clapper; guests.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"We Love and Learn"..	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Arthur Godfrey ...	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	American Women..	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers: Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters".	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk..	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Inter.	music; drama	News of the World	Roundtable: Refugees	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Political Talk	Men Make the Navy
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barton, news	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter..	Paul Neilson, news.....	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter..	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	"A Ship to Remember"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.....	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: Betty	"Countersp"; drama ..	Helen Traubel, soprano.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chaus-
9:15	Grable; C. Miranda;	"Countersp"; drama ..	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	son's Symphony in B
9:30	D. Powell; Spring-	Russ Morgan's Orch...	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Flat major
9:45	time in Rockies.	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, me.	honey; I. Carpenter; or.	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: D. O'Keefe:	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	"Mabel's Room".	"Top of the Evening".	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	The Army Air Forces:	Boston Conservatory
10:30	Showtime: Variety	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz show;	Lt. Wm. Holden, mc.	Lee Brown's Orch.
10:45	Johnny Morgan	Piastre, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Carle Rhodes' Orch....	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Arms"; Radio Newsreel	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:30	Maritime Day Pgm;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want.....	Radio Newsreel; George	Day's End; music
11:45	Drama; music ...	Hawaiian music; News..	Music You Want.....	Hamilton's Orchestra .	Day's End; News

Patriots Plan Celebration At Esplanade

Boston's "I Am an American Day" celebration will take place at the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. A pageant with more than 200 racially diverse participants will answer the question, "What's in a name, a race, a creed, or a color?" Nothing is in it, of course, as they will show—for this is America, land of equal opportunity.

Climax of an elaborate program that begins with a military parade at 6:30 p. m., the pageant will be staged on a Victory Tower erected to symbolize the combined efforts of all citizens to build a central character — victorious America.

The parade will assemble at 6 o'clock on Boylston Street at Dartmouth Street, then proceed to Tremont, up Tremont to Park, up Park to Beacon, down Beacon to Embankment Road, ending at the Shell. Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine units, both masculine and feminine, will march.

Aids to John R. Cannavan, Chief Marshal, will be 100 or more of the youthful South Pacific heroes just returned to Boston. Among them are Lieut. William E. Walters, Sergeant William McLoon, Tech. Sgt. Leonard Smith, Lieut. Robert Keenan, and Lieut. C. Bernard Clark.

Speakers at the exercises will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Edward J. Shaughnessey, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Justice, and Frank Flanagan, Director of the Boston Bureau of Americanization and chairman of the general committee in charge of the program.

A feature of the entertainment will be a concert by the famous Trapp family, two of whom are now serving in the United States Army. It is hoped they will be able to return to Boston for the exercises, since the family have applied for naturalization.

Across the Charles River, Cambridge will welcome its several hundred new citizens with a reception at the Rindge Technical School. Fifty civic, fraternal, and veterans' organizations are participating in the Cambridge rally under the leadership of Mayor John H. Corcoran, who will give the principal address.

20,000 New Citizens Plan For 'I Am an American Day'

More than 20,000 new citizens in Massachusetts will wake up tomorrow morning with the thrilling knowledge that this year for the first time they, too, can take part in the "I Am an American Day" celebration.

Former Italians, Canadians, Poles, Portuguese, Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, Swedes, in fact former citizens of almost every country except Japan, will join in the observances which have been planned in their honor in some 80 cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

Others will celebrate their new allegiance where they are so gallantly proving it—on America's far-flung battlefronts.

Somewhere with the forward fighting units are 11 Filipinos who will be recalling that day not so long ago when they raised their right hands and took the oath of allegiance in Boston. Appearing en masse at the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice, they pleaded for speed in the granting of their citizenship as they were due to be shipped out almost any hour. They had brought two commanding officers along to act as their witnesses.

Seldom have would-be citizens been put through their legal paces with such celerity. But with the help of the judge of the United States District Court, who agreed to hold a special naturalization session, they secured their certificates of naturalization that very afternoon.

Not so quickly but no less gratefully have other members of the armed forces obtained their full citizenship through the Boston office. Men on furlough from overseas have appeared before local examiners wearing the Purple Heart or the Silver Star. In most such cases, they were too young to get their certificates before they left the country.

One boy just back from the Fiji Islands found his way through the maze of corridors at No. 73 Tremont Street to inquire if the office could do anything about fixing

Head of Clubwomen's Slate Long a Community Leader

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Edwin Troland, of Malden, unopposed candidate for President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will bring to that office wide experience in community service and the conviction that women's clubs are a powerful instrument for social betterment. Now First Vice-President, she heads the slate of officers to be elected at the annual convention of the Federation at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, May 31-June 2.

Ever since she came to Malden from Brewer, Maine, 30 years ago, Mrs. Troland has been serving her community in one capacity or another. First, it was the youngsters in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades who came to love her smile and watch for the twinkle in her dark brown eyes. We daresay the well-modulated voice which now aids her platform appearances was not lost on them either. Fresh from the Farmington (Maine) Normal School, she taught the social sciences in those days. "Only we called them history and geography," she says, the twinkle appearing above her smile.

Marriage, however, put an end to her teaching career although not to her interest in schools. As a parent she continued in close touch with their activities and is now serving her second term on the Malden School Committee. She was Chairman last year.

Plans for Community Youth

As President of the Malden Federation of Social Planning, Mrs. Troland is centering her attention at the moment on plans for a community youth program. Keenly aware of the current restlessness among teen-agers, the Federation has made a survey of the recreational facilities already available in the city and the degree to which they are being used. With this as a basis, youth leaders and young people themselves are to meet next week to discuss plans for the future.

Speaking of the so-called youth problem, Mrs. Troland commented that the need for more recreational facilities for young people has existed for years. "Wartime problems have just brought it more forcibly to our attention," she said. "For a long time we adults have taken far too little interest in what our young people were doing outside of their homes."

The prospective head of one of the State's largest women's organization would like to see parents organized in neighborhood groups, opening their houses to boys and girls and giving them a chance to choose their fun and pursue it in home surroundings.

While we were talking to her in the pleasant living room of her comfortable frame house on Beltran Street, a mother called up to ask her help in planning a school dance for junior high school youngsters. Mrs. Troland hoped this might prove an opening for forming such a neighborhood group of parents as she had in mind.

Not only is she President of the Federation of Social Planning, which has more than 20 active member organizations, she was instrumental in founding it some four years ago. Similar to community councils in other cities, it aims to get all socially-minded groups working together. "And we have really attained that now," says its President. Currently the Federation is sponsoring Malden's Boys' and Girls' Week, May 15-21, and our interview with Mrs. Troland was interrupted by several phone calls regarding its program.

Besides her school and club work, Mrs. Troland has served the Center Methodist Church as superintendent of the primary and junior departments, as President of the Ladies' Aid, and as Director of Religious Education. She thinks the time has come for churches to get together and emphasize their similarities rather than their differences.

Old and New Is Home Club

Mrs. Troland's daughter, Ruth Eleanor, seems to be following in her mother's footsteps, being President of the Student Christian Movement at the University of Maine, where she is a senior. Her graduation the day after the Swampscott convention closes will bring Mrs. Troland's first week end in June to a busy close. Edwin Parker, the boy of the family, is an engineer with the Bethlehem Shipyard in Quincy and the proud father of Mrs. Troland's first grandchild.

The incoming State President's home club is the Old and New Club of Malden. A member since 1914, she has served it in many capacities including that of President, 1935-39. Following this she became District Director for the State Federation, in which she has also acted among other things as Dean of Chairmen, Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, Adviser to the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of War Service and Defense. During the past year she has been Adviser to the Departments of Legislation and Club Institutes.

No criticism of women's clubs can shake Mrs. Troland's confidence in their value, which, she says, cannot be judged by their meetings. Their real work is done in committees and departments. "They are a powerful factor in the community, state, and nation," she declared, "but they could be a greater power if they realized more fully the influence they could exert."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Robie Heads Price Group

Richard S. Robie, of Melrose, President of the U-Dryvit Auto Rental Company of Boston and Cambridge, was named chairman of the price-fixing board of the truck leasing industry which met in Chicago this week. Mr. Robie will meet with officials of the Office of Price Administration in Washington to discuss price fixing for the truck leasing industry in the United States.

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Researchist Sees Return Of Long Skirts

Prediction that American women would emerge from this war disliking everything they now think lovely in the way of clothes, is being made by M. D. C. Crawford, Research Editor of the Fairchild Publications.

In Boston to visit the Museum of Fine Arts' new collection of historic costumes, Mr. Crawford spoke at last night's dinner of the Fashion Group of Boston at Hotel Vendome.

He foresees that soon after the war American women will wear long, very feminine skirts, tailored clothes will be unpopular, and dull colors will be virtually taboo.

"In the first place," Mr. Crawford reminded his almost entirely female audience last night, "you have sent 11,000,000 boys and girls into uniforms that are of necessity drab in color and stiffly tailored. Skirts are short. I believe you will see a complete reversal of this, a reaction which will bring back the styles of 1820."

Men, he said, would in turn see changes in their fashions. They would require the same properly processed woolens as they became accustomed to in Army and Navy uniforms, and the same long wear. They also would look for the comfort to be derived from cottons, which, Mr. Crawford declared, "make wonderful clothes when they are treated with respect."

But at the same time he warned the fashion designers in his audience, "You cannot have a fashion industry in this country that is based on the plagiarism of one another's designs." Piracy of design, he said, must cease or the American fashion industry is doomed to mediocrity.

Mr. Crawford praised in the highest terms the collection of Elizabeth Day McCormick just acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts here and now being prepared for exhibit by Gertrude Townsend of the Museum staff.

"It would make an outstanding sensation in any part of the world," he declared. "If it were in prewar Paris, you would see fabric designs emanating immediately from the greatest designers based on this collection and so designated.

"I have no hesitation in saying that this collection is among the world's greatest," he added, "and if I had to choose the one costume collection in which I could study and work, this one at Boston would be my choice."

He urged the textile industry of America to make use of its museums, to encourage museums to stay open nights so that men and women in industry may visit the collections, and to gear their exhibits to the needs of industry.

Cherkassky Named As New Conductor Of Civic Symphony

Members of the Boston Civic Symphony will meet their new conductor, Paul Cherkassky, violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at a reception and breakfast Sunday, May 21, at the Conn Music Co.'s rehearsal hall and a nearby hotel.

Mr. Cherkassky, a native of Odessa, Russia, and a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the past 20 years, was chosen by the Board of Directors at a meeting Friday to succeed Joseph Wagner, founder and first conductor of the Civic Symphony, who is taking up new duties in New York City. He is a graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Odessa and the Imperial Conservatory of St. Petersburg. Before coming to the United States in 1925 to join the first violin section of the Boston Symphony, he was conductor of the National Opera of Finland.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher, who helped to organize the American Choral and Festival Alliance, was elected president of the Civic Symphony at the Friday meeting. Directors chosen to serve were: Mrs. William G. Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Jules Wolffers, Mrs. John P. Marshall, Benjamin Levin. Mr. Wolffers was chosen Associate Conductor of the Symphony.

Trustees are: Paul Allen, Albert Alphin, Mrs. Haskell Cohn, Prof. Walter Piston, Mrs. Israel Friedlander, Mrs. Deborah Kimball, Mrs. Louis J. Mercier, Mrs. Joseph Jamison, Mrs. William Yarnell Elliott, Mrs. Eben S. Draper and Mrs. Joseph Leonard.

Governor Asks Forest Safety

An urgent appeal, asking the public to use extreme caution during the continuance of the present forest-fire emergency, has been issued by Governor Saltonstall. He pointed out particularly that the week end may be the critical period of the entire season, and requested all persons to remain out of the woodlands and that motorists and others passing along highways through wooded regions should take every precaution to avoid starting forest fires.

The Governor took this step after State Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney reported to him that the latest Weather Bureau report indicated no possibility of rain for at least 36 hours.

Women Officers Train

Officers of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps met today for a two-day training conference at Camp Wind in the Pines, Stiles Reservoir, Leicester. The headquarters staff, regional commanders and their staffs from corps throughout the State began studies on maps, communications, administration, canteen work. On Sunday service heads will participate in the discussions.

Sadder and Funnier

Clown Calls Laughter a By-Product of Sympathy

Emmett Kelly, first circus clown to be starred since the days of Dan Rice in the 90's, will appear in "Panto's Paradise," a superspectacle of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus which opens at Boston Garden for a 13-day run on Tuesday night, May 23. This famous clown, who has been making people laugh for 25 years, finds that laughs come easier in wartime.

'Panto's Paradise' Billows Way For 13-Day Fabulous Circus

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's hardly news that the circus is coming to Boston. For weeks, gaily colored posters have proclaimed to millions of young and old in eastern Massachusetts that, beginning May 23, the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus would open at the Boston Garden for a 13-day run.

But, the posters tell only a part of the story. Established by Ringlings, run by Ringlings, and staged by the Circus President, Robert Ringling, this year's show sweeps into a still more "circusy" groove than ever before, and sets the pace and the mood with a new and more potent entertainment designed to excite the eye and ear.

First Star Clown in Circus

High spot of the 1944 performance is the magnificent new superspectacle, "Panto's Paradise," a lavishly garnished funfeast, starring Emmett Kelly, first clown in circus history to attain stardom since the fabulous Dan Rice of nineteenth century fame.

Comedy, according to Emmett Kelly, is a paradox. Laughter is a by-product of sorrow, he contended when asked if it were not difficult to make people laugh during wartime.

"Oh, no!" no'd Mr. Kelly. "That's when it is easy. When folks are merry and happy, they will laugh at a clown or not, just as they please. But, when they are worried and distraught about the war and other matters, and things aren't going so good, they come to the show to relax. They want to laugh and forget their troubles. Then they will meet you more than half-way."

There are laughs galore in "Panto's Paradise," which represents the gaudy dream of an elderly clown, with floats done in fanciful pink cloud motifs. Slumbering blissfully on top of the billowing rosy mist that all but envelops the final float in the long procession of pretty girls, clowns, elephants, horses, and more clowns, is Emmett Kelly, himself.

"It's the painstaking that makes the gag," says this famous clown with the doleful expression. "It looks as though I'm all befuddled and forlorn and am having lots of troubles. That stirs a little sympathy, attracts attention. They're sorry for me. They see how funny and incongruous it all is. Then comes the laughs."

Contrary to general opinion, it is harder to get children to laugh than it is grown-ups. They are likely to be a trifle timid or startled at their first glimpse of a clown. They marvel and wonder and admire before they laugh."

New Elephant Act

Sixty accomplished aerial beauties, headed by Victoria, Rietta, and Frank, grace the stunning new Cloud Ballet—a part of Panto's Paradise—and a host of gorgeously garbed military maids and elephants perform majestic martial maneuvers in the new 1944 edition of "The Changing of the Guard."

Thrilling displays, new to circus-goers everywhere, are introduced this year by "The Couple in the Comet," featuring "the most daring duo" that ever performed in the Garden's "ceilings"—Victoria and Torrence—and by the Karrels, presented for the first time in America, in their startling exploits on 60-foot Roman ladders.

Giant performing work horses are a new equine sensation this year. For the first time in this country, proud pure-bred Percherons are presented in the circus ring, executing the intricate liberty horse routines under the watchful eye of their trainer, Arturo Konyot.

An inconceivably impressive array of amazing acts and artists make up the newer and finer circus this year. The Loyal-Repensky riding marvels, the wire-balancing Wallendas, the Ostermaiers, Naittos, Cartier Sisters, De Ocas, Reynolds and Donegan Skating Girls, the Four Macks, Adrianna and Charly, the Wolthings, Harry Rittely, the Ritters, Brannocks, Lopez Trio, Del Montes, Mardons, and hundreds upon hundreds of other world-renowned headliners.

And, of course, there are the clowns—a hundred of them—all hilariously funny and with new and ingenious antics.

All-Brass Wonder Band

In fact, only one thing will be missing—and many will rejoice. The "umpah" of the band—for years a circus gremlin—will be absent. This annoying element of all former circus music has been emphatically removed by the new Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey all-brass Wonder Band through revolutionary instrumentations by Bert Knapp, the Show's Director of Music, and by Mr. Ringling.

Otherwise, in unraveling its manifold marvels before the eyes of the Big Show's spectators, the 1944 performance will clearly reflect the Ringling genius of its producers—Robert Ringling, Aubrey (Ringling) Haley, and Mrs. Charles Ringling—who have skillfully woven its sparkling attractions into an entertainment entity unparagoned in amusement annals.

Storekeepers Outside City In Paper Drive

Swinging for the moment to the outlying sections of Boston, an appeal to the storekeepers in suburban business areas to gather up all waste paper in their establishments and contribute it to next week's city-wide paper collection, was issued last night by George C. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director.

Mr. Hyland requested that cardboard cartons be folded flat and that loose paper, which cannot be bundled, be packed into cartons and cardboard boxes.

"I hope that the storekeepers of the city will make a special effort next week to clear out all waste paper from their establishments and put it out for our collectors so that it may be utilized to help meet shortages at mills turning out war supplies," Mr. Hyland said.

More than 50 tons of waste paper were obtained yesterday from the business office clean-out staged under the direction of the salvage committee of the Advertising Club of Boston in the Copley Square and Back Bay District. It was the biggest yield for any single day since the Advertising Club launched its campaign on May 1.

A warning that the stockpiles at paper mills will be at their lowest level during the summer months, was sounded last night by O. W. Foss, Chairman of the Waste Paper Consuming Mills of Massachusetts, as he stressed the importance of salvaging every pound of paper that can be sent to war.

Preparations are being made for an intensive drive for the salvage of waste paper at Commonwealth Pier and the Fish Pier, where collections are to be made Monday. John Fullam, President of the Boston Fish Market Association, yesterday warmly indorsed the Advertising Club's paper drive and requested dealers at the Fish Pier to get all waste paper ready for Monday's collection.

Allan Emery, President of the Boston Wool Trade Association, urged the wool men of the city to sort out all obsolete records from their files, gather in other waste paper and donate it to Monday's collection, which will cover the east side of the wool district from South Station to Commonwealth Pier and the Fish Pier.

Radcliffe to Hear Woman Author

Mary Beard, co-author with her husband of many authoritative volumes on American civilization, will address the student body at Radcliffe College, May 22, at 4 p. m. in Longfellow Hall. Her subject will be "The Historical Approach to Learning About Women." Mrs. Beard will be guest of honor at various college functions this week end.

Ushers who have been chosen for the lecture are: Elizabeth Day, Cambridge; Esther Morse, Boston; Katharine Muller, Arlington; Joan Keenan, Danvers; Suzanne Hagler, Springfield; Augusta Gifford, Brookline; Martha Pickman, Boston, and Diana Jane Mowrer, Washington, D. C.

Ample Room on Busses Promised on Long Trips

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Plenty of room" is the way James F. Derry, Traffic Manager of the Greyhound Bus Terminal, here, describes wartime travel on buses leaving Boston for New York, Chicago, Maine, and Canada.

In other words there is no travel congestion on the long-distance bus runs leaving Boston. Most trips are made with a number of empty seats, Mr. Derry said.

Operating from the Greyhound Terminal are at least six large bus lines. Besides the New England Greyhound, Central Greyhound, and Eastern Greyhound, there are the bus lines of the New England Transportation, New England Trailways, and Vermont Transit.

Each company is experiencing a slump in business despite reports that all transportation systems are overcrowded. Mr. Derry said there has been a decided decrease in travel business on the "long runs" since the war. He stated, however, that prior to Pearl Harbor travel was very heavy on the New York, Chicago, and Canada runs.

"The commuter bus lines," Mr. Derry said, "are doing a tremendous business. In fact, these lines have more than they can handle."

There are buses leaving Boston every hour on the hour for New York and three trips daily scheduled for Chicago. Also there are regularly scheduled trips for Vermont, Maine, and Canada. Yet, unlike the railroads, there are plenty of seat reservations available a minute before departure time.

Slowing down of schedules because of gasoline and tire economies has handicapped the bus lines in competing with the rail lines, Mr. Derry believes. However, he points to a comfortable seat as desirable to standing on a train all the way to New York.

The Boston bus lines have been able to maintain most of their prewar personnel and "we have drivers standing around," Mr. Derry said.

The fact that people have more money and are able to afford rail travel is another reason there isn't a rush for bus seats, Mr. Derry added. Bus travel, he pointed out, is about two thirds of coach train fares.

A "slight" increase in travel is expected this summer, Mr. Derry said, but he believes this additional business will not tax the capacity of the buses.

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Allies Punch Holes in Hitler Line

Continue from Page 1

tration of artillery yet encountered in Italy.

At Terracina, on the third line which the Germans have been forced to fall back upon, Allied warships shelled the town and roadways, the Navy announced. Many fires were started after a dump was hit.

Allied planes, pursuing their campaign to disrupt the flow of supplies to the German front, attacked the Italian ports of La Spezia, Genoa, and Livorno and several railways bridges in Northern Italy.

Describing the determined Allied drive, the communiqué said:

"Giving the enemy no respite, the Allied armies in Italy have pressed forward with great vigor all along the battle front and the battle for the Adolf Hitler Line has begun.

"This swift movement, despite difficulties of terrain, has prevented the enemy from stabilizing his foremost line south of the Liri River.

"The troops of the Fifth Army have already captured commanding features in this sector. The enemy is, therefore, being forced back upon the switch line which runs approximately from Pico to Terracina. This switch line protects the flank of the enemy line across the Liri Valley.

"The Eighth Army now is engaged in heavy fighting on the Adolf Hitler Line all along their front."

Out-maneuvered, out-generalled, and out-fought since the beginning of the current offensive, the Nazis recoiled under fresh blows of the embattled Allies. The position of the entire German 10th Army south of Rome was jeopardized.

The total count of prisoners for the offensive passed the 5,500 mark, and hundreds more were marched back to Allied prison pens.

The German High Command in a radiocast heard in London acknowledged the loss of Campodimele in the Hitler Line, a town almost astride the important Itri-Pico Road and about halfway between those towns.

Army Bombers Hit Bridge Horizontally

By the Associated Press

London, May 20

Bomb-carrying Thunderbolt pilots are borrowing the technique of the Navy's skip-bombing artists who wage low-level warfare on the Japanese.

Lieut. Col. Donald Bennet of Corvallis, Ore., and Lieut. James Bain of Lilbourn, Mo., told yesterday of attacking a railroad bridge at Hirson, Belgium, May 8, while skimming along the Oise riverbed at 400 miles per hour, so fast and low that their bombs sailed into the bridge foundations horizontally.

"We had a tenth of a second to release our bombs and pull up over the bridge," said Colonel Bennet. "The bomb fuses were delayed for several seconds to make sure we didn't go up in smoke with the bridge."

The two fliers climbed to 3,000 feet in time to see the bridge splash into the river.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Hit French Key Points

American heavy bombers, possibly 250 strong, blasted three enemy airdromes in Northern France and the railroad yards at Reims less than 12 hours after heavy RAF forces smashed four French railroad centers in night attacks.

Accompanied by "very strong" forces of escort fighters—between 750 and 1,000 Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mustangs—the big daylight bombers struck the Orly and Villacoublay fields near Paris and the Champagne field near Reims.

The Berlin Radio had indicated earlier that Allied fleets also were over Germany in a fast follow-through to the RAF's blows at rail networks in Boulogne, Orleans, Le Mans and Tours, all in Occupied France.

It was estimated the Allies had thrown 2,000 planes at German defenses since midnight, most of them against targets in Occupied France.

The unusually large number of fighters accompanying the light force of heavy bombers in their morning mission indicated Air Force headquarters either anticipated heavier resistance from the Germans or planned possibly an ambitious ground-strafing assault co-ordinated with the bombardment.

The British Air Ministry's communiqué reported British bombers over France "in great strength," indicating possibly 750 heavy bombers were used and more than 3,000 long tons of explosives dropped.

In addition, military objectives on the west coast of France were bombed. Fast-flying Mosquitoes also attacked the German city of Cologne.

Seven aircraft were reported missing in the night's operations.

The Mediterranean Army Air Force sent heavy bombers, strongly escorted by fighters, against ports and bridges in Northern Italy, while medium and light bombers operated behind the Hitler Line.

The RAF and American attacks followed the pounding given Berlin and Brunswick May 19 by 1,500 American bombers and fighters, who shot down 125 German planes at a cost of 26 bombers and nine fighters.

Invasion:

Germans Watch Weather on Coast

The Germans, watching the weather along Europe's West Coast as a possible invasion tip, observed that "it remains to be seen whether brighter weather of the past 24 hours will lead to improved landing conditions."

The weather became more settled over the Dover Straits May 19—an improvement that come simultaneously with a resumption of heavy Allied air attacks against continental targets.

Channel Islands:

British Activity Reported by Nazis

The Berlin Radio reported "some British naval activity off the Channel Islands and west of Dunkerque" during the night, and said German E boats had repeated encounters with British destroyers and gunboats.

Russia:

Red Army Captures Height Near Vitebsk

The Soviet High Command announced the capture of a German fortified height southeast of Vitebsk on the long-quiet north-central front, where Berlin radio-casts have suggested an impending Red Army offensive.

Women snipers aided Russian infantrymen who took the forward German position May 19 after a two-hour battle, Moscow said, without indicating whether the action was preliminary to imminent large-scale action. German radiocasts also told of Russian attacks west of Nevel, 60 miles to the north.

Soviet troops have not engaged in any major thrust near Vitebsk, a stronghold barring the way to Upper Poland and Latvia, since last Dec. 26, when they were reported within eight miles of the White Russian city.

Convoy:

Two U-Boats Sunk By British Escorts

A British naval force escorting a convoy on its outward and homeward journey from Britain to Russia sank two German submarines, probably sank one or two more, and damaged others, the Admiralty announced.

One British destroyer, the Mahratta, was torpedoed and sunk during the actions with only a few members of the crew being rescued.

The attacks took place over a period of several days within the Arctic Circle around the northern tip of Norway. Of the two German U-boats definitely listed as sunk, one was sent down by a naval bomber operating from the American-built British escort carrier Chaser. The other was sunk by joint naval-air action. Other British naval bombing planes from the carrier damaged other submarines. Carrier pilots, without loss, drove off German scout planes, damaging two of them.

Allied Strategy in Italy

Associated Press

Advance Cuts Holes in Hitler Line

Arrows indicate extent of swift progress being made by American, British, French, and Polish forces in their crushing assault on the Adolf Hitler Line in Central Italy.

Zero Still Excels In Maneuverability

By the Associated Press

Southeast Asia Headquarters, Kandy, Ceylon, May 20

An authoritative Allied summary declared today that the Japanese Zero fighter plane still is more maneuverable than the American Mustang or British Spitfire, but added that in every other particular the enemy air force has failed in Burma.

"We must admit that their standard single-seat fighter is still more maneuverable than our Spits or Mustangs," the summary said. But it pointed out that the Japanese advantage to out-turn Allied fighters was effected at the cost of other factors, such as giving the Allied planes superior speed, climbing and diving ability, and greater armament, fire-power and strength, all of which permitted tactical superiority.

Dutch East Indies:

Three Allied Chiefs Unite in Attack

Strong carrier-borne forces from the Nimitz-MacArthur-Mountbatten Commands united for the first time in this war to inflict heavy damage May 17 upon Japan's principal Dutch East Indies base at Soerabaja.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific headquarters announced in a special communiqué that carrier planes attacked and damaged important oil and dock installations and struck at 35,000 tons of shipping sheltering in the great Java harbor.

The attack was the first waterborne assault against Soerabaja, an important base the Allies were forced out of two years ago, and it was the first in which the fliers and seamen under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and General MacArthur had joined forces in strength. Admiral Mountbatten is the Southeast Asia commander, Admiral Nimitz commands the Central Pacific and General MacArthur commands the Southwest Pacific.

On the heels of the carrier strike, Liberator bombers flew in a few hours later and bombed the Soerabaja rail yards and other installations. Their attack May 17 took them on a 2,500-mile round trip from an Australian base.

Meanwhile, swift repair of captured Wakde airfield and desolation of Rabaul's once-formidable network of airdromes were reported by Advanced Allied Headquarters on New Guinea along with new naval bombardments and air attacks aimed at erasing Japanese resistance from New Guinea to the Northern Solomons.

Burma:

Allies Closing In Around Myitkyina

The Japanese are being driven out of their Myitkyina garrison by American and Chinese forces closing in on three sides, it was officially announced at Southeast Asia headquarters in Ceylon.

Four miles south of Myitkyina another Allied column has advanced to the Irrawaddy River, it was announced, while to the north another force is driving from Gharpate.

The Allied announcement said Zigyum Village was occupied and that patrols had entered Kstkyo, across the Irrawaddy River.

In contrast with the Allied report, a Japanese radiocast, as quoted by Reuter, asserted that the American and Chinese forces on the Myitkyina airfield now were marooned "since Japanese troops have completely encircled them."

The daily Allied communiqué said that in the Mogaung Valley above Myitkyina operations continued against trapped remnants of the Japanese Warong garrison. The Chinese 22d Division was reported holding a block across the Kamaing Road south of Maladawng against enemy attacks.

Increased air activity on both sides the past two days resulted in destruction of 17 enemy aircraft, probable destruction of 6 others, and damage to possibly 17, at a cost of two Allied planes.

China:

Chinese Advance Threatens Sinyang

Counterattacking Chinese forces have driven to within 10 miles of the big Japanese base of Sinyang in southern Honan Province with a surprise thrust from the south, the Chinese announced in Chungking.

Earlier an official Chinese spokesman had stated that the Chinese were attacking the town of Changtaikwan, only 12 miles north of Sinyang, and the two moves thus indicated a sudden pincer threat to this old enemy base.

The thrust below Sinyang was made by a column which struck from the south and engaged the enemy at the railway station of Liulin, a Chinese communiqué said.

U. S. Required to Pay Tax on Widener Art Gift

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 20 (AP)—The Federal Government will be required by law to pay to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue a total of $307,630.50 gift tax on the art collection formerly owned by the late Peter A. B. Widener, Cheltenham Township, and given by his son, the late Joseph Widener, to the National Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., Mary H. Beerer, Register of Wills, Montgomery County, said May 15.

An official appraisal of the works was made by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia art dealer, who reported to David W. Harris, Pennsylvania Secretary of Revenue, last January.

Dr. Rosenbach appraised the total Widener collection at $7,141,060. However, the works owned by the elder Mr. Widener were valued at $6,152,610, and only these are taxable. The other items were purchased by his son.

3-Front Gains Show Faster War Tempo

Continued from Page 1

partially pommeled in this week's battle.

The success thus brilliantly achieved was not clearly decisive to the campaign in Italy. It was a preliminary engagement which certainly cleared the way for the decisive encounter.

It may have produced the decision, but if so it will not be apparent until the Hitler Line is assaulted. The amount of resistance there will tell whether the battle at the Gustav Line was fought by the Germans as a determined stand or as a delaying action to break the impetus of the Allied attack on the main German defenses.

Decisive Action in Burma

But what happened this week in Northern Burma certainly was the decisive action of that campaign and did produce a favorable decision which now only remains to be consolidated.

One wonders if the Japanese commander facing the Allied advance in North Burma failed to include a study of the American Civil War in his training. Had he remembered Robert E. Lee's brilliant employment of "Stonewall Jackson" at Chancellorsville he might have avoided the trap which closed on him at Myitkyina this week.

But whether it was ignorance on the Japanese commander's part of an American battle classic or the completeness of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's "security" measures, the Japanese fell victim to an almost perfect application to the jungles of Northern Burma of Lee's battle plan. General Stilwell, like Lee, detached his fast-striking force, this time Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders instead of Jackson's "foot cavalry," and sent them on a wide flanking march around the left end counting on the denseness of the jungle to keep the movement a secret.

The object of both battle plans was to catch the enemy off guard at his base. The success in both cases was complete and spectacular. The Japanese at the Myitkyina airfield were as unprepared as Hooker's headquarters reserves at Chancellorsville.

Complete Surprise

The first wave of General Merrill's attack carried across the airfield. Before the surprised Japanese could organize a counterattack it had been cleared of superficial impediments and Allied air reinforcements were landing.

Without air power, General Merrill's Marauders could only have raided the Japanese base. With air power, their utterly daring raid was immediately transformed into the decisive strategic move of the campaign. The moment they held the field it became the landing point for a fresh new army which took over the attack on the town of Myitkyina itself. The operation is certain to go down in the annals of American military history as a classic battle played according to an earlier American formula against a new backdrop with weapons. General Stilwell won his spurs as a top-rank strategist.

Accounts of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's latest hop down the New Guinea coast report again, as at Hollandia, "only trifling opposition." The only possible implication is that the Japanese have accepted the loss of New Guinea as inevitable. And that, in turn, can only mean that they have accepted as equally inevitable an American landing in the Philippines.

New Guinea patently has been developed by General MacArthur as the American re-entry to the Philippines. The Japanese defense of those islands should begin in New Guinea if they have any serious intention of trying to hold them. Their failure to contest the Allied acquisition of Western New Guinea is both an admission of weakness and also very probably a sign that, like the Germans after Stalingrad, they have begun a withdrawal to shorter lines to conserve their strength and prepare for the defense of their own inner fortress.

Straw in the Wind

A straw in the wind furthering this implication was a report over the Tokyo Radio that a large synthetic rubber industry has been built up in Manchuria and shortly will go into operation. With the best and largest natural rubber sources of the world now in their hands in Malaya and the East Indies, even the thought of building a synthetic rubber industry in Manchuria is highly suggestive of their possible plans. Manchuria is, of course, as much inside the Japanese "inner fortress" as the oil fields of Ploesti are inside the German "fortress."

With Japanese holdings in Burma falling apart and the reopening of the Burma Road almost a certainty, and with the American advance toward the Philippines beyond their power to contest, a picture was developing in unmistakable colors. The Japanese advance in Honan Province fits the same pattern. They are going to lose their island conquests and Allied sinews of war from overseas are going to move into Southern China. Japan is thinking now of a stand which will begin on the Yangtze River and must hold, to be successful, on the Yellow River. Those two rivers will be for Japan what the English Channel and the Carpathian Mountains are for Germany. When they fall the end will be very near.

Chile's Share in Minerals

Chile has two thirds of all the mineral resources of South America.

U. S. Invasion Team At Peak for Big Game

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Forces in Britain

A UNITED STATES INFANTRY DIVISION IN ENGLAND, May 20—Capt. Louis Hille of Cincinnati, Ohio, is 6 feet 2½ inches tall, weighs 214 pounds, and has blue eyes and a schoolgirl complexion—and he's as tough as nails.

Captain Hille is important because he symbolizes the question of discipline in the American Army.

Here in the Field of Invasion, the matter falls into different perspective. The rest of the world—the United States, Britain, Germany—is having invasion jitters. The cumulative suspense is terrific.

But the men who will carry out the invasion, I can report, are calm, confident, and at the very peak of training. In a football game, it's the crowd, not the players, who grow jittery. In the grim game of war, these are the players. They know what's to come—they've looked it squarely in the eyes; they've been using specialized weapons practicing specialized maneuvers for years; they're determined and, I think, confident.

When these troops arrived in England after completing their basic training, they thought they knew all there was about war. Any tendency to braggadocio has since disappeared. They've discovered they were just out of kindergarten.

These men have a different approach. It comes from practicing with live ammunition under simulated battle conditions when they have to crawl low to avoid machine-gun bullets and learn how awkward it is not to keep step with a bona-fide creeping barrage. They've marched and climbed and slept on muddy moors with one blanket. As I said, they're tough.

Captain Hille typifies for me the kind of leader who wants so much to bring his men back to their families and sweethearts that he's giving them the benefit of the most rigorous kind of pre-battle training.

Do the men like it?

Not particularly.

But there's been a deepening seriousness as the months passed. You might call it battle education. Captain Hille is the big kind of fellow at 27 who gets out and talks directly to his men, whose average age is 21.

What they do, he does. And always his explanation is the same. If they want to survive, they've got to be tough and be trained.

I think this grim sort of viewpoint would be good for civilians at home. These infantrymen are adjusted to the invasion, and the home front also must be soon. In any event, it is typical of what the better sort of officers have been doing here for months past.

Training Stepped Up

As a starter, the men marched 125 miles a week. At first, 25 per cent couldn't take it. Now the group comes through all right. There are forced marches of 16 miles in four hours or better. Packs and equipment are carried, of course.

For variety, the group tosses pieces of wood that look like telegraph poles or climbs steep neighboring cliffs with or without ropes. The men like that. That's only part of the story. All sorts of specialized equipment is carried. Try a forced march some time lugging a 45-pound base plate of a trench mortar. It's a good preliminary for more technical training.

One of the hardest jobs of any civilian army is to get line officers like Captain Hille who aren't martinets but appreciate the value of ruggedness and discipline and can make the men understand it, too. I put down for what it is worth that Captain Hille admires Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton. This war is a grim matter and certain civilian standards don't apply.

"The people back home don't know how well trained we are and with what confidence we go into action," Captain Hille says. He admires British Army discipline—not as discipline but because it saves men.

Specialized Training

Besides ruggedness and discipline, the visitor is impressed by the intense specialized training of these invasion troops. Units were practicing the following, among other matters, in the same day: road blocks and demining, map reading; camouflage; hand grenades; technical field problems; company attack with combat load; aircraft identification; security with mines and booby traps; bayonet work; demolitions; use of specialized weapons, and a dozen other matters.

This is the army that's going to invade. The invasion to these men isn't just a new batch of headlines or a new crop of rumors. They've been working on it for years. They're part of it. They're rapidly becoming professional. When it comes, they know what will happed and what to do. The grandstands may be jittery, but these players are cool and efficient.

Expose of New Deal Promised People by Dies

JASPER, Texas, May 20 (AP)—Representative Dies (D) of Texas, who recently announced his decision not to seek re-election, says he is "going to give the people of the United States a clear picture of what has been going on in Washington."

In an interview with a Houston Post reporter at his country home near here May 18, Mr. Dies declared that between June 1 and 15 he intends to put on the desks of American newspaper editors a documented denunciation of the New Deal. He added there would be disclosures more sensational than anything his Congressional Committee on un-American Activities has ever yet announced.

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'Recognition' by Allies Asked by Marshal Tito

Continued from Page 1

Peter's exiled Yugoslav Government, which his own organization does not recognize.

The Marshal said his people were getting some help from the Allies and especially expressed appreciation of the support given his troops by the Allied air forces. Much more is needed, however, he said, especially tanks, anti-tank guns, airplanes and food.

The Germans, "helped by local traitors," have destroyed one-twelfth "of the entire Slav population of Yugoslavia," he declared, and have plundered wide areas, carrying off horses, cattle, and sheep, burning down thousands of houses and destroying some towns entirely.

One hundred and ten thousand soldiers of the National Liberation Army have been killed in the past three years, he said, but not in vain, for their struggle has saved thousands of men, women and children who would have perished had the war of resistance not been waged.

In reply to the question: "What is the strength of the enemy forces in Yugoslavia?" Marshal Tito included the Mihailovic Chetniks among them and credited Gen. Draja Mihailovic (War Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile and leader of its forces inside Yugoslavia) with having a force of only 16,000.

Enemy Strength

His answer was: "In Yugoslavia there are still about 14 German divisions, four Bulgarian divisions, about 120,000 to 130,000 Croat Domobrans, Legionaries and Ustachi, about 15,000 followers of Nedic (Field Marshal Milan Nedic, pro-Nazi former premier), 16,000 Chetniks under Mihailovic, three regiments of White Corps in Serbia, about 12,000 Slovene Domobrans under the Quisling Rupnik and about 10,000 Arnauts. Besides this there are various police troops."

[Earlier this week the Associated Press was informed that a passage referring to Mihailovic was the chief reason it still was held up by the censor. This may have been the passage.]

Tito said that the Committee of Liberation had not formally demanded recognition by the United States, Britain, and Russia as "the sole legal government of Yugoslavia" because its main line of action was to subordinate all activity to "our struggle against the invader."

He said the committee also wanted to avoid giving any "inconveniences" which might arise out of demands for recognition.

"But we have done everything to inform all our Allies about the situation in Yugoslavia, about our struggle for liberation, about the reasons for formation of the National Committee of Liberation and about the decisions of the Anti-Fascist Council of Liberation of Yugoslavia and concerning the Yugoslav Exiled Government, which has been deprived of all rights.

"The development of events demands that we more often present to the Allies the problems with which our people's government is faced in the interest of the people and our armed forces. The reasons for this are, on one hand, the increasingly harmful activity of the exiled Government and, on the other questions of postwar reconstruction and world order for which the Allies already are making preparations.

Aid From UNRRA Asked

"So we have, for example, intervened with the Allies in connection with the blocking of the gold of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which the exiled Government wishes to appropriate illegally, and to ask to be included in the membership of the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"We have asked that they return to us warships which the Italians confiscated at the time of the occupation of Yugoslavia. These ships were given to the exiled Yugoslav Government instead of being used by us for the defense of our islands. If we had had these we should not have lost the Dalmatian Islands on which the Germans succeeded in landing because they had a few warships."

Tito said the committee had likewise asked the allies for control of the Yugoslav merchant navy now in the hands of the exiled Government, which he charged with "squandering for its personal ends" money paid for the use of these ships. He asked for this money so the committee could renew the merchant navy and improve the pay of sailors, and asserted:

"Otherwise the National Committee would not touch the private interests of ship owners.

"Such problems always are increasing, and circumstances are forcing us to work for the complete and juridical recognition of the National Committee. I think our actions give to our friends in official Allied circles sufficient argument that they are, in the first place, guided by the interests of the common good—the struggle against Hitler aggression—and that recognition of the National Committee only will strengthen the united struggle. So, every day, the apparently justified reasons for the inconvenience which might arise from our recognition are diminishing."

Liberation Army

In response to a question on the size of the Liberation Army, Tito said that since he announced it as 250,000 last November, "some units, each consisting of some divisions," have been formed.

In response to the question how the Allies most effectively could help Yugoslavia, Tito said the National Committee was trying to obtain before all else armaments, ammunition, medical supplies, and food for the Liberation Army.

"We are getting this help regularly," he said. "Considering the number and necessities of our Army, this help is far from being sufficient. Naturally the reason for this, first of all, is the technical difficulty of transportation.

"To equip the Liberation Army with arms that would enable them to fight on equal terms against a much stronger enemy, we need, first of all, tanks and anti-aircraft guns. Our second need is our own airforce capable of dealing with our special tactical tasks. Our army has a sufficient personnel for tanks and air crews, so there is no problem of personnel.

"I take this occasion to stress that the Allied Airforce activity in Yugoslavia has been of considerable help in our fight against the enemy."

Discussing help for civilians, Tito said there was hunger in many of the worst devastated sections. Efforts have been made, he said, to make this year's crops as rich as possible, but in some cases this was impaired by shortages of seed, cattle and farm machinery, and even the coming harvest would not fully solve the food problem.

"The peoples of Yugoslavia have a full right to expect immediate help from the UNRRA," he said.

"The charter of the UNRRA says help will be forthcoming immediately on liberation. We have here 130,000 square kilometers of liberated territory on which over 5,000,000 people are living.

"These people, with their own forces, by enormous sacrifice have liberated themselves from the enemy, have created an Army which is now successfully defending this liberated territory, have formed their national democratic government. These people need help urgently. But they have not even their own representative in the UNRRA because the committee of liberation is not juridicially recognized. This situation is only damaging the common Allied cause in the struggle against the enemy.

"Here is only one of the many reasons for recognition of the National Committee. Not only material help but recognition of the committee by the Allies represents aid expected by the peoples of Yugoslavia and the National Liberation Army."

Asked whether there was any likelihood of (Yugoslavia's) falling within the sphere of any major power or combination of powers after the war, Tito replied that Yugoslavia's effort in the war would give the Yugoslavs the right "to arrange for themselves their internal organization and their foreign relations—a right guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow and Teheran conferences.

"Experience in the past shows how much and how dearly the people of Yugoslavia have paid because foreign powers have meddled in the organization of their foreign and internal policy. This has led to international complications, conflicts, and finally war."

With this lesson learned, he said, the Liberation Movement would "struggle with all its might against the intervention of foreign powers" in the internal or foreign policies of Yugoslavia.

Pledge of Democracy

"Our experience and success in the present struggle give us the right to say that the peoples of Yugoslavia will succeed in this. This statement is also justified by the fact that the Allies envisage already a democratic, federated Yugoslavia not only as an important factor in the struggle for the final destruction of German fascism but also in the post-war organization of Southeastern Europe on the healthy basis of mutually respecting peoples and friendly co-operation for the renewal of war-devastated Europe. Tied with friendly links to her Allies now as well as after the war, a democratic, federated Yugoslavia will, I believe, fulfill with honor her post-war role."

He said Yugoslavia's foreign policy would be to maintain the best possible relations with her three great Allies, Britain, the United States, and Russia, and that support of all three of these powers would be as necessary to her in peace as well as in this war.

Tito gave figures on the amount of German pillage found in Lika, one of the poorest regions of Yugoslavia and the first to be liberated—thousands of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs carried off, forage taken, and countless houses burned down.

Of towns completely destroyed, he listed Udbina, Korenica, Rogatica, Glamoc, Prozor, Bojnic, Kljuc and Vlasenica. Railroads have been destroyed, industrial plants wrecked, mines closed. All this devastation would entail an enormous post-war reconstruction plan, he said.

"For this rebuilding we will need the help of foreign capital, for our own resources will be insufficient."

Two Men on a Sub

Associated Press

British 'Human Torpedo' Hits the Water

The strange craft, used by the British Navy in an attack at Palermo before the fall of Sicily, is carefully lowered over the side of a mother warship. Manned by a crew of two in diving suits, it is driven by electric batteries to the point where the torpedo is released. Then the crew rides away from the target.

Sewell Avery Files Suit Against Marshall Field

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—A suit for $1,000,000 against Marshall Field, publisher-editor of the Chicago Sun, was on file in United States District Court today, instituted by Sewell L. Avery, chairman of Montgomery Ward & Co., and charging Mr. Field "malicious published untrue, false and dafamatory statements" about Chairman Avery and his company.

The suit against Mr. Field was filed May 18 by Mr. Avery as an individual and it invoked Federal jurisdiction on the ground that Mr. Field is a resident of New York and Mr. Avery a resident of Illinois. It alleged Mr. Avery was libelled in articles written by two members of the Sun's Washington Bureau, Thomas F. Reynolds and Charles O. Gridley.

Germans Find Lack Works Both Ways

Continued from Page 1

in Germany during the inflation after World War I and had seen the toll of starvation. I didn't believe the Nazis would be satisfied until they had, at any rate temporarily, given the conquered French a taste of the same diet.

The state of Paris when I left it last February sadly confirmed my unuttered prophecy.

German Technique

Part of the German technique consisted in completely depriving the Paris population of some staple article for a time, so that when they gave it back in reduced quantity, it would seem to them they had more and would be grateful.

But the Nazis badly missed out there. Gratitude is not one of the major French virtues and besides they always suspected the Nazis bearing gifts. Their general attitude was to get whatever they could out of the Germans, by whatever means; they considered it quite legitimate to do so. One example of this is that Germans always had to pay twice as much on the black market for things as Frenchmen, and three times as much as Americans and English.

Incidentally, the Germans never arrested Black Marketeers [that was left to the French Gendarmes] unless they were operating with German accomplices, in which case the Germans either were shot or sent to the Russian Front, while the French were imprisoned.

Until I left Paris, a couple of months ago, the Germans never had taken over directly the distribution of supplies in France, even in the occupied zone. They attended to their own requisitioning, but from that point put it up to the French themselves, apparently welcoming the opportunity to gloat over every mistake and point to their vanquished adversaries as incompetent and degenerate.

As a matter of fact, the food distribution was mismanaged badly, and it was hard to know just where to lay the blame. The French naturally laid it on the Germans. "We had plenty of everything before they came. Now they're here and we have nothing. Alors!" An inimitable gesture expressed words of condemnation. The Germans indubitably gave the directives to the Vichy officials charged with feeding the people, though they allowed them certain leeway in the application of these directives.

The Germans lost the collaboration along the consumer line, as everywhere else, by complete misjudgment of the French character.

The French would have liked their enemies better if they had told them the truth. For instance, the Germans always were justifying the restrictions by the English blockade, by the destruction of stocks during the Battle of France; later, by our debarkment in Africa, which cut off imports from there.

But collaborationists, invited to eat at restaurants reserved for German Administrative Services, brought tales of great platters of meat and mammoth bowls of cream three times a day, while French children were getting possibly a couple of quarts of milk a week.

"I wouldnt' mind so much their taking it," one very patriotic Frenchwoman said to me. "After all, they're the victors and it's their right. What I hate is their pretending they take nothing."

Similiarly, everyone knew that right after the debacle, the textile output was diminished greatly owing to the destruction of machines and raw materials and the dispersal of personnel, but that didn't explain to the average French citizen why only three meters out of every hundred meters of fabric being woven were allotted to clothe the whole French population—80 per cent being taken by the Germans and 17 per cent by Vichy for uniforms and the "national costumes" given to returned prisoners.

Lack of fuel caused a medieval fear of cold. Electricity was limited rigorously. Germans laid this to a lack of rain, but French remembered that even in the great drought years there always had been plenty of current.

When I left Paris the electricity allotment for the summer months was six kilowatts a month a person, whereas formerly when I had the right to use electric radiators I often burned 3,000 kilowatts a month.

Electricity Cut Off

Those exceeding the quota were punished by a fine and by having the electricity cut off for from two weeks to six months. The third time one overstepped his allowance, it was cut off forever. The same thing applied to gas. Everyone lived in dread of the day the meters would be read.

The coal ration for the winter was just enough to heat one room for two weeks. If one had coal, one couldn't have wood, and vice versa.

Food rations were reduced to a minimum. The butter ration was one tenth of a pound a month, just about what an American would use on toast for two breakfasts—if he didn't have a large appetite. There was no other fat. There were tickets for oil—which had not yet been manufactured; and for margarine—reserved on paper for the hard laborers and then "blocked" so nobody got it.

A little story will give a better idea of the situation than any statistics. Last Christmas I visited a friend in the temporary hospital installed in the Cite Universitaire, in the pavilion occupied before the war by American students. The patients' Christmas dinner consisted of boiled spinach without any fat, a few leaves of salad without any oil, a bit of bread, and nothing but water to drink. That was a sample of how a great proportion of Parisians ate, day after day.

Lack of Transportation

Lack of transportation was responsible for much limitation: lack of salt, of mineral water, of vegetables. There was no way to bring these things from where they were to where they weren't.

Another reason was the "taxe." In a futile effort to keep down the cost of living, the Government set a maximum price for various things in various localities. This was often higher in the country than in Paris. Naturally, producers preferred to sell at a high price, right on the spot, an article they would be obliged to sell cheaper in Paris, with the cost of transportation added on to the wrong side of the ledger. So quantities of fish, fresh fruit and vegetables, for which we had points, never came to Paris at all.

To get any clear idea of consumer problems in France, it is necessary to understand how the ration cards worked. There were no books like those in the United States. The Individual Textile Card was good for a year. It contained tickets for the monthly rations of staples: sugar, "national" coffee, salt, and beans.

Each month, one went to the Distribution Center, with that card and identity papers to get the other points for the month. There were four small sheets. One for meat and delicatessen; one for bread; one for butter, cheese, jam, vegetables and fruit; one for potatoes.

Children, elderly persons, and invalids had another card for milk. These categories had no meat. Besides this, one was "on the list" at shops for fish, poultry, and triperie (liver, brains, etc.). Each person had a number and by dint of going day after day to see when the number coincided with an arrival of merchandise, one might get fish three or four times a year; poultry once or twice. Sometimes one got two eggs a month.

Food Riots in Stores

Only bread points were automatically valid. Others were numbered or lettered. Newspapers and radio announced, day by day, which ones would be good and for what. That meant shopping and standing in line, daily, for supplies. Hundreds of cheeses, tons of potatoes, sides of beef rotted in stores because the authorities refused to validate extra points for them.

Last summer there was a bumper grain crop, so the bread ration was raised a little and the bread was a little whiter. There is, of course, no white bread in France now except that which is made with "black market" flour. But this was insufficient to compensate for reductions in all other foodstuffs.

Paper was very scarce. People had to furnish their own for telegrams, money orders, tax declarations. Official letters were typed on the inside of used envelopes. Envelopes were of any old printed card that had space enough for an address. The miniature daily newspapers were sold on the "black market" as wrapping paper.

The French have a proverb: "Ventre affamé n'a pas d'oreille." (Literally: An empty stomach has no ears.) It could be profitably translated: "Don't try to feed propaganda to a starving man." Give him a beefsteak first. Since the occupation, Parisians had lost from 15 to 65 pounds each, and their emaciation was accentuated by their clothes, which hung in folds, since it didn't seem worth while to keep on having them taken in.

Lack is an important weapon in the Nazi total war, but it is an arm that cuts both ways.

RAF Leaflets Deluge Axis

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—From the Channel Isles to the jungles of Burma, the RAF is dropping leaflets, newspapers, and magazines on enemy and enemy-occupied territory at the rate of 1,200 a minute.

Side by side with the mounting bomber offensive, the leaflet war has seen the RAF deliver 1,264,456,656 pieces of Allied propaganda to its customers in 4½ years of war, the Air Ministry said.

Two hundred tons of paper a month are presently consumed in the RAF campaign alone, none of the figures taking into acocunt the great weight being dropped by United States air forces.

Leaflet dropping originated in World War I and got off to an early start in this war. The night of Sept. 3, 1939, Wellington bombers showered thousands of leaflets over the Reich, warning Germany of the consequences of its latest crime.

In the first stages, a bomber-crew member had to cut a string and empty the contents of a seven-pound bundle by hand. Now these seven-pound bundles are released when the bomb doors are opened and a special device opens the falling packages and scatters the leaflets over a wide area.

Bombing crews in the final stages of training do leaflet dropping over occupied Europe. On such unspectacular missions, they gain valuable navigational experience, as the packages must be scattered over towns where Allied friends await them.

Last March, 55,982,541 leaflets, newspapers, booklets, and pocket magazines were delivered by the RAF in Europe, nearly 23,000,000 in Germany. The bombers also carry them as part of their loads.

Greeting of Chiangs to Methodists Thanks United Nations for Help

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20 (AP)—Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek declared yesterday that help from the United Nations had changed China's outlook from one of little hope as it stood alone to that of a comrade-in-arms in the "greatest potential power existent."

Their statement was in a message that arrived too late for the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which met here early in May. The message was made public yesterday by Methodist leaders.

The actual writing of the statement was done by Madame Chiang, who started her greetings to her fellow Methodists by recalling how things had changed since she and the Generalissimo had greeted the last conference four years ago.

"Then China stood alone," she wrote. "The outlook gave little occasion for hope and less for optimism. . . . But today, in addition to the other United Nations, she has America as a comrade-in-arms, able and willing to put the greatest potential power existent in the world into the battle for right dealing."

Madame Chiang said the Church must provide "valiant leadership" to assure a permament peace at the end of "our victorious war." "The mere attainment of peace does not suffice. To ensure that it will be lasting, to achieve in perpetuity the Christian ideal of peace on earth, we must have valiant leadership. . . . To take that leadership . . . is the privilege and duty of the Christian Church."

What Price Beauty? Control Considered

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The House Banking Committee moved May 18 toward bringing beauty parlors and barber shops under wartime price controls.

The proposition was presented by Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan.

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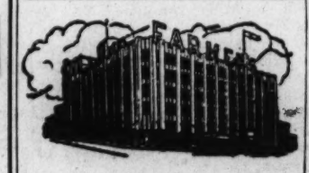
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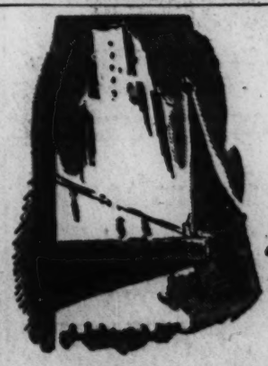
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G.O.P. Bloc Asks Poll-Tax Ban In Constitutional Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — The poll-tax issue has been revived in Congress and the coming presidential campaign with introduction by 33 Republican Senators of a constitutional amendment abolishing such payments as a requisite for voting.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state by reason of failure to pay a poll tax," the proposed amendment reads.

Introduction of the amendment followed two unsuccessful attempts to abolish by Federal law such taxes, still required in eight Southern States. One of the objections put forth by Senators who refused to cut off a potential filibuster on the bill was that it was an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights. A constitutional amendment would eliminate this argument.

Meanwhile, the Senate experienced a one-man filibuster against another tax bill, a simplification measure which Senator William Langer (R), of North Dakota, claimed was so complex that he needed more time to study it.

Delay on Simplification

The North Dakota Senator spent three hours reading the highly technical 62-page simplification measure out loud and forced the Senate into a Saturday session.

Quick passage of the simplification bill which has already passed the House had been anticipated.

Among the changes the bill makes in the present law are these:

For the surtax, a uniform exemption of $500 is granted every person.

The Victory Tax is repealed. The present normal and surtax are combined into a single surtax. A new normal tax of 3 per cent is imposed on each person whose net income exceeds $500.

A new simplified tax table is provided which may be used by taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of less than $5,000, regardless of the source of their income.

The present withholding system is modified so as to withhold approximately the full tax liability on wages up to at least $5,000.

The number of individuals required to file declarations of estimated tax is considerably decreased.

Rate adjustments in the bill would mean slightly higher taxes for married couples having no children or only one child, but progressively lower taxes for those with big families.

The poll-tax resolution was introduced with the support of 33 of the 37 Republican Senators. The other four who could not be reached by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican whip, were John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, and Rufus C. Holman of Washington.

Republicans are anxious to get a vote on the proposed amendment before the November elections because they are confident the poll-tax issue would widen the breach in the Democratic Party between Southern Conservatives and New Dealers. A two-thirds vote would be necessary for passage for the amendment which would not become effective until ratified by three fourths of the States.

The House has voted two different times to abolish the poll tax, once by a vote of 254 to 84 and again by 265 to 110.

The eight States which still require a head tax to be paid before voting are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. In many places the tax is paid by politicians for control of the vote.

Mrs. Luce Seen 'Key' G.O.P. Speaker

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Political observers count it likely that Representative Clare Boothe Luce, a graceful master of both microphone and epigram, will deliver the most effective "keynote" speech before the Republican National Convention and it is now possible to present something of a preview of the foreign-policy program which she will offer to the G. O. P. at Chicago.

Participation—Participation in every productive instrument of world collaboration to secure the peace—is, in Mrs. Luce's view, the keyword, and she believes that a truly American, nonpartisan peace program ought to be formulated with the object of lifting its support beyond the politics of either party.

Such a purpose, she holds, "transcends many of the foreign-policy issues which will be evoked during the next election. It transcends even the question of whether the next President should be a Democrat or a Republican."

Representative Luce, whose speech at Chicago will rank alongside that official keynoter, Gov. Earl Warren of California, and guest speaker Herbert Hoover, advances three propositions as the foundation stones of the foreign policy she will recommend to the Republican convention. They are these:

Future Security

1. "Our future security will depend on our own ability, at all times, to maintain a preponderance of physical power sufficient to defend ourselves against combination of resurgent enemies which may arise against us."

2. "To discourage and forestall by ardent and effective statesmanship, the rise of unfriendly combinations of powers anywhere in the world, should be the primary objective of American participation in the affairs of Asia and Europe."

© Harris & Ewing

Clare Boothe Luce

3. "In forestalling and discouraging the aggressive spirit in other nations, nothing is more effective than the encouragement of and association with friendly ones. We must bind to our side, be it by unilateral, or by multilateral methods; by alliances, or better still within what is today called 'some system of collective security.'"

Yardsticks

On this latter point Mrs. Luce is very specific and appeals for the closest possible collaboration with the Soviet Union and China.

"In the column of our friends—who must always be defined as those willing to fight by our side and one another's if the vital interests of any are endangered—we must," she says, "number such as China and Russia, whose manpower can supplement our own woeful shortage, whose raw materials and commodities will supplement our lack, and, wherever possible, whose ideals of government have the same moral basis as our own. For, as we have seen, the yardsticks by which we must participate in the world's affairs are the alignments of manpower, machine power, and the moral power on the sides of the peaceful nations."

Significant Cartoon

She emphasizes that in terms of manpower America is today not in a superior position and remarks that it is hardly accidental that the Pulitzer-prize-winning cartoon of the year was one depicting war manpower troubles and shortages.

Participation in maintaining world-wide peace as the only means of achieving American-wide peace is really not a choice, it is an inevitability, Mrs. Luce says, and she puts it this way:

"A normally intelligent child could tell you that, if our nation, with only 6 per cent of the world's population and 16 per cent of its resources, were ever attacked by a combination of major European and Asiatic powers, and could find no allies, we would be wiped off the map as a free nation. Even with loyal South America, and with Great Britain and the Commonwealth fighting beside us we would have tough going."

American Fiction

Geography no longer gives America any real measure of security as Mrs. Luce sees the facts of postwar international life, and in answer to the question as to whether, by staying strong, and tough and armed to the teeth behind both oceans, the United States can be safe from attack from Europe, or Asia or across the pole, she gives this answer:

"The answer, so far as oceanography goes, is yes and no. Yes, if we and our friends command the trading and striking surfaces of our oceans; no, if the command of them shoul dslip away from us.

"It has always been an American fiction, of course, that these were multiple oceans. A hundred years before Wendell Willkie emphasized to Americans that it was one world, the British had emphasized to all of Europe and Asia that it was one ocean. They commanded the one ocean of the world, purposefully collecting an empire with battleships, but spreading willy-nilly civilization in the bottoms of their trade ships.

"Eventually, however, the train on tracks caught up with the ship on the sea, as a carrier of traders and warriors. Vast continental land masses were swiftly united by railroads. And then, across the land's surface, on wheels, as across the sea's surface on bottoms, rapidly transported men with guns began to blast away at one another, and also at the battleship boys who had settled on the rims of their continents.

"Once on wheels, manpower and raw materials became as effective in war and peace as manpower and raw materials on bottoms.

"But for one factor in this war, German mobile landpower might have conquered all Europe, and also knocked British seapower off the rim of that continent for keeps. That factor was airpower.

One-Ocean-World

"For this is the great new fact of this era: This one-land-world, this one-ocean-world, is totally encircled and contained within a one-air-world. The air provides a new surface on which man can now travel and trade or deal death and destruction, which goes all around the globe, and over the land and over the sea. It annihilates topography and oceanography. It circumvents all geography."

The central thesis which Mrs. Luce will offer to the Republican platform-makers and candidate-choosers will be that the prime objective of American foreign policy must be to bond a constellation of peace-loving, well-populated, industrialized nations together in order to discourage and forestall the rise of aggressive, well-populated, industrialized power-combinations either in Asia or in Europe.

"In this effort," Representative Luce concludes, "we must show American nations and the smaller particular concern for the South nations of the world. For what was once a moral inclination of this nation—to protect the small peace-loving nations, has nw become a physical necessity. We will be most richly rewarded where we encourage democratic procedures and help to restore and animate the economies of friendly nations. For the nations, small or large, which enjoy the maximum of liberty and prosperity will naturally gravitate toward us. Nor must we forget what the British learned the hard way, after Munich, that while you can buy up small, peace-loving nations and strengthen them, you cannot buy off big, aggressive nations and weaken them."

Admission Prices In Fractions Allowed

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 20

The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that it's all right for admission prices to be established in amounts including a fraction of a cent.

This reverses a previous ruling that admissions must be stated in whole cents under the new Federal tax of one cent for each five cents or major fraction thereof.

In some places, admission prices have been fixed to include a fraction of a cent in order to come out to even money after addition of State taxes which figure out to fractions.

Communists Swing Behind Fourth Term

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, announced formally today that American Communists would support President Roosevelt for re-election.

Keynoting the party's national convention, Mr. Browder, who sought the Presidency himself in 1936 and 1940, said that the President's retirement now "would be a disaster for our country.

"Our enemies in the war would be encouraged to new efforts, our allies in the war would have deep misgivings, and our own country would be launched upon an uncharted sea of uncontrolled factionalism," he said.

See Roosevelt 'Sweep'

"That is why the demand for Roosevelt to succeed himself has swept the Democratic Party so completely as to silence even most of the disloyal Democrats who have sabotaged the President's program. That is why the labor movement is almost unanimously demanding Roosevelt as candidate. That is why 'Republicans for Roosevelt' clubs are springing up all over the country. That is why this convention will support Roosevelt."

Mr. Browder's statement meant that the Communists would go into a presidential election without a candidate of their own for the first time since they entered the national political field as a party in 1932.

The Communists will operate under a new name to be chosen by the convention. They will drop the word "party," using instead a title like "American Communist Association" or "American Communist Political Association."

For National Unity

Mr. Browder, declaring that the accord reached at Teheran, Iran, by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin "demands firm unity with our allies," said that Communists would "renounce all aims of partisan advancement for ourselves" in the interest of national unity.

"We have dissolved the Communist Party and are now forming a new organization through which we expect to contribute to the common cause of the progressive majority of the American people," Mr. Browder said.

Back Roosevelt

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20 (AP)—A resolution favoring a fourth term for President Roosevelt and the re-election of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was voted last night by the 400 delegates attending the annual convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers of America.

The union, which claims a membership of 100,000, passed other resolutions condemning John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' of America; David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garments Workers Union, and William Hutchinson, President of the American Federation of Labor Carpenters Union.

British Call Wartime Subsidies Key Player on Economic Team

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—Britain still relies on subsidies.

A postwar controversy is brewing here over how soon cost-of-living subsidies shall be removed after victory. The Labor Party Executive Committee, in formal statement recently on "full employment," urges that subsidies be not removed "too soon." The Conservative Daily Telegraph, following Sir John Anderson's budget speech last month, sternly warned that such subsidies are a "temporary expedient which cannot be prolonged into peace."

But while the war lasts, subsidies to help stabilize the cost of living, contrary to the bitter American controversy, are accepted here as legitimate and essential. The British don't understand why Congress has twice defied President Roosevelt to vote against all price subsidies. So far as the British economy goes, price subsidies are felt to be one player on the team to combat inflation. Price controls, rationing, and taxation are among the other players, and intricate economic teamwork is stressed—not star players.

Used as Stabilizer

In his budget speech, Sir John emphasized that subsidies are being called on to carry too much of the stabilization burden. This did not imply criticism of the subsidies themselves, which he repeatedly called "moderate," "wise," and "fundamental." The point made was that rationing, taxes, and subsidies cannot combat inflation if workers' wages, meanwhile, are permitted to rise out of hand.

Statistically, the situation is this. Britain has a population a third that of the United States and a national income only one fifth that of the United States. The British stabilization policy definitely introduced in 1941 saw the $560,000,000 paid in subsidies increased by 1944 to around $800,000,000. On a comparative American income scale, this is equivalent to $3,200,000,000, or far more than Washington proposes. I heard Sir John deliver his budget speech and he called British subsidies "moderate." Nevertheless, he was "disturbed at the trend these figures" have taken in conjunction with increased wage rates.

Cost of Living Pegged

The cost-of-living figure is successfully pegged here at 28 per cent over the prewar level. Without subsidies, Sir John explained, the living-cost index probably would be up 50 per cent this year. But while the cost of food and necessities has been kept level, wage rates have jumped 15 per cent. Each big union that gets higher wages benefits its own living standard at the expense of the economy as a whole, Sir John explained.

His solution would not be to abolish price subsidies. No proposal of that sort appeared here in any party or in any newspaper. He proposes, on the contrary, to continue subsidies, taxes, rationing, and other parts of the anti-inflation team, but to meet the wage problem by allowing living costs to rise slightly from their present 25-to-30 per cent range to 30 to 35 per cent over the prewar level. This would offset one quarter of the wage-rate increase benefiting labor.

Labor objected mildly to the proposal, which otherwise has had almost universal approval. Sir John is regarded as a careful, forward-looking Conservative whose reputation is greatly enhanced by the new budget. His praise of subsidies as one tool of price stabilization hardly excited editorial comment, because it is taken so much as matter of course, but his solemn warning against unbalanced wage advances brought praise from The Times, of London, the Economist, and the Telegraph.

Contrary to the division in the United States, Sir John undoubtedly expressed the great mass of British viewpoint when he warned that subsidies by themselves were not enough, but nevertheless are needed. He pledged himself to continue a program "which has played so fundamental a part in the success of our domestic policy."

Princeton Bids British Officers To Special Three-Day Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 20—Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission to the United States and senior British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, and 29 other representatives of the armed forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations are going to school at Princeton University this weekend.

Coincidentally, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sir John at a special convocation in the University Chapel this afternoon. The others of the group will be "graduated" tomorrow afternoon after taking a three-day course designed especially for them.

The course is the seventh in a series which initiated a successful experiment in Anglo-American education. The plan being followed was worked out with the British Embassy, the courses having been organized by the Faculty Committee on the Program of Study in American Civilization of which Prof. Willard Thorp is chairman.

The British "students," representing Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, The Royal Navy, the British Army, and Royal Air Force, arrived here last Thursday night and are staying in campus dormitories. Instruction is given in the form of conferences in place of formal lectures. Faculty members speak for about 20 minutes each and afterward the meeting is thrown open for questions and discussion.

The schedule includes conferences on "regionalism in the United States," with Prof. Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, recently appointed Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford, speaking on "the Solid South," "Some Economic and Political Problems of the Postwar Period," and "The Role of the Artist in the Contemporary U. S. A."

The conferences have afforded opportunity for lively discussions on a range of subjects from comic strips to cosmic problems and has given the Americans a chance to see how they look to British eyes.

Princeton University is the first of the American colleges to have special week-end seminars in Anglo-American education. The idea came from Capt. James P. Townley of Kansas City, Mo., a Princeton alumnus who attended a seven-day course in Cambridge University last July for American and Canadian officers and men on leave in England. He wrote an enthusiastic letter about this experience to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, suggesting that Princeton do the same thing for British officers and men in this country.

Much Iron in Brazil

Brazil has about 22 per cent of the world's estimated iron reserves.

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Prices and Your Purse: WFA Issues Onion Appeal

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 20

Believe it or not, the War Food Administration is pleading with housewives to use more onions!

Within a few short weeks, the nation has moved from onion dearth to onion plenty, with the arrival of an all-time record Texas crop and additional shipments from California, Georgia, and Louisiana.

There will be enough onions from now on for everybody who wants them, WFA promises, with an appeal that they "renew their traditional association with hamburger at once, and appear conspicuously in soups, stews, and creamed dishes."

More Telephones

WPB has authorized production of 800,000 new civilian telephones a year, but don't expect to get an extension in your bedroom right off. New orders for installations have been accumulating at the rate of approximately 100,000 a month.

And More Irons

The first of the 2,000,000 electric irons to be made this year are expected to reach retail stores in quantity by fall.

Fruit Prospects

You may not get all the strawberries you want this spring, but in general the fruit supply will be more adequate than last year. Strawberry acreage is considerably smaller than last year.

According to the Agriculture Department, peaches are two and a half times as plentiful as last year. Prospects are "generally favorable" for both sweet and sour cherries and there is a record crop of oranges and grapefruit.

Less Fish Eaten

Most Americans ate less fish in periods of strict meat rationing than normally. Before the war, the average American ate 13 pounds of fish a year. Now the Co-ordinator of Fisheries figures, he is eating only about nine. A Japanese eats 55 pounds a year; a Swede 52 pounds.

More Beef by August

If beef steaks and roasts are taken off rationing, it probably won't be before mid-summer. "We should be getting more beef during July and certainly more by August and September," OPA Administrator Bowles promises. "In the fall months beef should be plentiful and the same should apply to hogs." Today there is still "unlimited demand and definitely limited supply" for steaks and roasts, preventing the lifting of rationing.

Point Deduction

Boarding houses, residence hotels, large summer camps and similar establishments are instructed by OPA to remove 10 red points every 10 days from residents' ration books in the future.

Heretofore, these establishments were supposed to remove 30 red points every two weeks in order to take unneeded stamps out of circulation. The change was required by the recent changed allotment of red points.

Closer Check on Sugar

OPA will keep a closer eye on your use of canning sugar this year than was originally intended. You can get your first 10 pounds per person of extra canning sugar on Form R-323, but to get your second 10 pounds you will need to tell what you did with the first 10 pounds. If you made cake or fudge, it's safe to guess you won't get the second installment.

Persons who have already received their full 20-pound allowance for the season are not affected by the change. You can get your five pounds on Sugar Stamp 40 from Book 4 any time through Feb. 28, 1945.

N. Y. U. Study Hall To Honor Morse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—The centennial of the first commercial use of the Morse telegraph will be observed here May 22 with the dedication of the Samuel Finley Breese Morse Study Hall at 100 Washington Square East, the site on the downtown campus of New York University, where Mr. Morse demonstrated his invention to a few friends in 1838.

The ceremonies, which will include the unveiling of a tablet by Miss Leila Livingston Morse, granddaughter of the inventor, will be the first of a series of nation-wide observances next week of the one hundredth anniversary of the first telegraph message between Washington and Baltimore on May 24, 1844.

An exhibition of a working model of the original instrument and other Morse memorabilia will be open to the public in the Morse Study Hall May 23.

Dewey Picks Up 15 Delegates In Politically Vital Northwest

By the Associated Press

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York picked up 15 delegates to the Republican National Convention in the politically strategic Northwest on May 19 to increase his lead to a point which led backers to claim "he can't be stopped now" in the race for the G. O. P. presidential nomination.

Latest reports from 787 of Oregon's 1,828 precincts gave Governor Dewey 12,331 to 1,770 for Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, in a preferential primary. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Governor Dewey's leading foe in the race for delegates, polled only 939 in the incomplete returns.

Governor Dewey hasn't said yet whether he's a candidate. Governor Bricker is an active campaigner for the nomination. Command. Stassen has indicated he's receptive.

Dewey Backed in Alaska

Alaska Republicans instructed their three delegates to support the New York Governor.

Dewey adherants also hoped to pick up some additional support today in Utah, where a Republican state convention is scheduled to pick eight delegates, with leaders predicting the majority will be for the New York Governor, although they may go to the Chicago convention uninstructed.

Ball to Nominate Stassen

President Roosevelt, who can have renomination if he wants it, picked up 14 additional delegates in the Oregon voting to boost his total to 697 of the 830 thus far chosen by the Democrats. The President also was pledged the support of a new Liberal Party organized in New York last night by right wingers who broke away from the American Labor Party. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, indorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term at the organizing convention of the new party.

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R), of Minnesota, announced last night that he intends to nominate Commander Stassen at the Republican convention and demand a vote on his candidacy.

Wayne L. Morse, former member of the National War Labor Board, was pacing the incumbent, Rufus C. Holman, for an Oregon Republican senatorial nomination. The vote from 831 precincts gave Mr. Morse 26,692, Mr. Holman 23,029. Edgar W. Smith, member of the State Board of Education, was in front of the Democratic field to face the winner of the Morse-Holman race. Senator Guy Cordon, appointed to succeed the late Charles L. McNary, was leading former Gov. Charles A. Sprague, 25,857 to 24,294, in reports from 820 precincts. Willis Mahoney, former Klamath Falls Mayor, is the Democratic nominee for that four-year Senate post.

The 70 Pennsylvania Republican delegates elected at a primary earlier caucused May 20 at Philadelphia, but leaders expected the group to avoid any preconvention indorsement of a Presidential candidate.

U. S. Agencies Find Good Use For Polls of Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Public opinion polls are used for other things besides forecasting elections even during an election year, Dr. Jerome S. Bruner, research associate in public opinion at Princeton University, told a radio audience here last night.

As a matter of fact, at least two government departments—Agriculture and the Treasury—are sampling public thought and surveying public action as an administrative aid, Dr. Bruner said on the "beyond victory" program over Station WNYC.

He recalled that the Department of Agriculture is a pioneer in this field and uses polls to find out what farmers expect to plant the coming year and why they are not planting more of certain critical crops.

Treasury Uses Polls

The Treasury Department has used the polls all along to learn how to increase bond sales, he said, reminding his listeners that the Treasury also turned to public opinion research to determine whether people would have trouble filling ont income tax form 1040-A.

"The procedures are fairly well standardized," Dr. Bruner said. "The main idea is to ask your questions of a cross-section of people which is an accurate miniature of the population of the United States as a whole.

"In order to do that, all major regions of the country must be covered, interviewing must be done in cities of different sizes and in farm areas. A correct proportion of men and women, rich and poor, young and old, workers and managers, Republicans and Democrats, must be polled."

Polls Accurate

A carefully conducted poll is rarely more than 4 or 5 per cent off, he held, even when it comes to finding out about the thought of a various segment of the population, for example, the average Republican, the average southerner, the average union worker, and even the average person of wealth.

"We do this by getting not only an accurate miniature cross-section of the American people," he said, "but also accurate miniatures of the main sub-groups."

Dr. Bruner, who is also editor of "Public Opinion Quarterly," published in Princeton, will be heard on this same program when it is rebroadcast at 8:45 p. m. tomorrow over Station WCOP, Boston. The program is presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'A Child of Our Time'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The oratorio, "A Child of Our Time," by the London-born Cornishman, Michael Tippett, supplies at least one answer to the question so often heard: "What meaning can art have in a world of raids and time bombs, of grim-visaged war with its senseless savagery and destruction?"

Here we have no idle singer of an empty day, no dreamer of dreams born out of due time, asking from an ivory tower: "Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?" For his material the composer and author of "A Child of Our Time" has gone to the events of our own day, and in the words of the program, by "the realization of their general significance, transforms the particular into the universal."

There are other answers, of course. Beauty remains beauty, as Lord David Cecil pointed out in defense of escapists so-called: "A man is admired who escapes from a German prison camp. Why should another be blamed for escaping out of the dingy, blood-stained prison of contemporary events into the fertile garden of his own creative fancy?"

Laurence Binyon, again, believed that "We express our own age by resisting it, by creating something which will outlast its fears and disillusions." While, speaking of poetry, D. H. Lawrence declared that even the best, when it is at all personal, needs the penumbra of its own time and place and circumstance to make it full and whole.

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Then we have Ernest Newman arguing that the music of such composers as Hindemith, Křenek, and Schönberg—a music as hard as nails, as unemotionally efficient as a calculating machine—may be the most truly representative of the present epoch, yet "it has come into being not at all because what it stands for is the reflection of the life around it . . . but because the inexorable evolution of the purely musical forces at work in the very core of the language of music has dictated that the present dominant phase of the art shall be just so and no otherwise."

At first sight this theory seems to reduce the composer to a completely passive medium for the "inexorable evolution" of the language of music. Fallacious or not, the theory offers another and interesting approach to the question of what meaning and value art can have in a world of war. The signatories of a recent letter to the press who announced "To us all modern art stinks," with those who tie their art to the tail of a political philosophy, may be left to the comfort of their own indignations.

Obviously "A Child of our Times" is a member or a large aesthetic family. Not the least of many striking features is the frank recognition of its own long ancestry—the construction being based on the great classic tradition of Bach and Handel. The convention of recitative is there and the old Greek ritual form of the chores, from which, as a famous scholar says, spectators may get a thrill quite unknown to any modern stage effect: "A feeling of emotion heightened yet restrained, a sense of entering into higher places, filled with a larger, purer air—a sense of beauty born clean out of conflict and disaster."

By a happy flash of inspiration, Michael Tippett has substituted for the chorales used by Bach several of the finest Negro spirituals; the skillful way in which these are introduced and treated will thrill every listener, simple or sophisticated.

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But it is time to say something about the subject. The oratorio tells the story of an event which took place in November, 1938—the shooting of a German diplomat by a young Jewish refugee unable to obtain his papers from the German officials, and frantic about his mother suffering under persecution. This served as a signal for one of the worst pogroms perpetrated by the Nazis in Germany.

Tried and imprisoned by the French, at the fall of France the boy—"a child of our time"—was handed over to the Gestapo and disappeared. In the oratorio text these events are described by a note as being "transmuted into the general or mythological significance which belongs to them because they repeat one of the fundamental patterns of human experience." The drama ends with the words, "Here is no final grieving, but an abiding hope. The moving waters renew the earth. It is spring," followed by the spiritual, "Deep river, my home is over Jordan." It might almost be said that the work was bombed into existence, as most of it was written during the London blitz.

The composer has hidden a poet and thinker, and in "A Child of Our Time" both sing and speak with a single voice. Words bare almost to bleakness become charged with strong emotion: "Now in each nation there were some cast out by authority and tormented; made to suffer for the general wrong."

The pursued boy cries: "Mother! Mother! Though men hunt me like an animal, I will defy the world to reach you."

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The directness and simplicity of Tippett's text and score open the door for a beauty which enters, as it were, unbidden. Any technical examination of his music can convey little of the actual flavor. Its texture and freedom of rhythm alike proclaim that he has closely studied the methods of the great polyphonic schools of the sixteenth century. These schools possessed the secret of musical "space" and "size."

When the vertical chord became of permanent importance and the beat limited by regularly recurring bar-lines, music lost a certain indefiniteness inherent in the linear, which has been described as the "very breath" of polyphony. This is Debussy's "divine arabesque" which he claimed was the basis of all forms of art. "It is not the character of the melody which moves us," he wrote of the sixteenth-century music, "but the tracing of a particular line, often indeed of several lines whose meeting, whether by chance or design, makes the appeal."

There could be no better description of Tippett's austere counterpoint, which, like that of the great sixteenth-century masters, reminds us that a musical work of art is situated—if the figure is permissible—in the space of silence.

Much could be said of the variety and subtlety of Tippett's choral and instrumental color. There are patches which, against the dark, tense background, seem to spring from the score like flowers. One that must have caught the least sensitive ear was a delicious passage for two flutes, viola, and cellos.

The important thing, however, for critic and listener alike, is to see a deeply moving work as a whole. Born of tradition, yet bound by no convention of theory, "A Child of Our Time," denies the assumption that the stuff of art must be confined to a recognized "official" list of beautiful subjects. As an eminent critic points out, this can only mean that artists are unable to break fresh ground. A remarkable work, with its inscribed motto, "The darkness declares the glory of light," gives an unequivocal answer to the question, "What meaning can art have in a world of war?"

A satisfying performance under Walter Goehr was given by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the London Region Civil Defense and Morley College Choirs. The satisfaction did not always extend to the four soloists.

Vandamm

Anita Bensing

In "Stovepipe Hat," playing a two-weeks pre-Broadway engagement at the Shubert Theater, Boston, May 22-June 3.

Of Human Values

By Margaret Lloyd

II.

New York

It was a long talk we had, Jerome Robbins, creator of Ballet Theater's hit ballet, "Fancy Free," and I. It is a great privilege when a dancer is willing to share his thoughts with you, when he has thoughts to share.

Young Robbins has been a much-admired dancer for some time now. He first came to widespread attention as the Imp in Agnes de Mille's "Three Virgins and a Devil," then as the Spanish lover of "Bluebeard"; later his tough New York kid of a Hermes in "Helen of Troy" stole the show. I liked particularly his Mercutio in "Romeo and Juliet" last fall.

He has danced continuously for a number of years, in practically every ballet in the repertoire, and while this may be excellent training for the making of a choregrapher, perhaps now that he has arrived he could be released from a few of his roles.

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Serious as he is, he has a flair for comedy; and American as he is, for the Spanish style. He studied Spanish dancing with Hélène Veola, knows modern work, which he began with Gluck Sandor and Felicia Sorel, then went on at various periods, with Sophie Maslow of Martha Graham's Company, and with José Limon, Eva Desca, Katherine Litz, then of the Humphrey-Weidman Company.

He has studied the Mensendieck system of body correction and control, Oriental forms with Yeichi Nimura, and ballet with Ella Dagonova.

"I learned a terrific amount," he said, "but it is the modern work that opened up my perceptive abilities, that gave me the idea of dance as interpretation rather than just formalized dancing.

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"My real choregraphic school was Ballet Theater." And he spoke of a letter he had just received from Richard Pleasant, its founder and first manager, now in the Army, congratulating him as a successful product of this school, who had done it honor.

"Tudor's 'Dark Elegies' was what impelled me to join Ballet Theater. I was deeply moved by it, and it seemed to me that this was the kind of thing that was worth dancing and doing. I had been dancing in musical comedy, oh, lots of them—'Great Lady,' 'Stars in Your Eyes,' 'Keep Off the Grass,' 'Straw Hat Revue'—but after I saw 'Dark Elegies' I left and went into Ballet Theater's corps de ballet.

"There I watched the great choregraphers work—Tudor, Fokine, de Mille, Loring, Balanchine, Massine. It was a constant inspiration and education. But I went on in the corps de ballet for quite a while. The Youth in 'Three Virgins and a Devil' was my first solo part."

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Young Robbins, a regular New Yorker, who lives over on the Jersey side with his father and mother, came up the hard way. When he was a child, his sister Sonia was studying dancing with Alys Bentley while he was studying piano. He loved music, but visiting his sister's classes occasionally, he learned to love dancing, too.

"Because it wasn't forced upon me, I guess," he said. So he'd take a lesson now and then.

Then when he had finished high school, he went to New York University for a year or two. He was after a B. A. But the family funds did not hold out, so he joined the Sandor-Sorel company as an apprentice. There he worked to earn his tuition, and later got a scholarship in the New Dance League by the same method, washing floors, acting as choreman in general, for by this time he knew he wanted to become a dancer. He was determined to be a dancer, and to find out about as many techniques as possible.

"I do not approach creating a ballet from a technique, but from the story I want to tell," he continued. "Except in the solos, I did not consciously draw on any one technique or combination of techniques, for 'Fancy Free.' There is nothing applied. The movement comes from inside out, not outside in. It is motivated by what the boys and girls do.

"For instance, I selected colloquial expressions out of life, putting a phrase, say, like 'Are you kidding?' into the movement that suited it. They are today's expressions that anyone can recognize today, but I believe they are good for any time.

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"One thing I wanted to show was good, healthy American energy and vitality, to prove that dancing doesn't have to be Russian, or done by Russians, to be strong and vigorous. Not that I have anything against Russians—I'm all for them, in fact. It is only that I think American dancing today is fully as good.

"You can't make hard and fast rules," he said, when I observed that "Fancy Free" did not depend on program notes, and wasn't that the ideal way, for a ballet to speak direct to the audience.

"'Fancy Free' does not need program notes. But my ballet on an American folk legend will. It may be necessary to explain the legend a little, to set the period. The one I have chosen is not very well known."

He made one surprising statement:

"I find the audience more frightening when I am out front than when I am on stage. Up there you're not thinking of the audience but of what you have to do. But when I sit among all those people, and think, this is what you dance for, this great opera house full of people, I feel nervous, exposed, almost terrified."

He looked lonely when I left him at a corner newsstand, a copy of Time and of The New Yorker under his arm. He had a short time to rest before making up.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on May 13.

Lacking the Light Touch

By Oscar Thompson

New York

When a serious composer endeavors to write light music, he sometimes increases our respect for the men whose successes in the entertainment field his efforts recall, but by no means approximate, though they may have been of very secondary interest and concern to those who have journeyed along with this composer in his more academic music-making. Bernard Wagenaar's new operatic comedy, "Pieces of Eight," which has been given its premiere at Columbia University, presents a case in point.

Mr. Wagenaar is one of our better known composers in the art forms, but his first attempt to write a work for the lyric theater, done in conjunction with Edward Eager as librettist, enhances the primacy of Gilbert and Sullivan in the sort of thing he has bestowed his talents on. "Pieces of Eight" suggests any one of a half-dozen Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, but lacks their organization.

It may be that this operatic comedy should be considered a chamber opera. Certainly the accompaniments sound like chamber music. They are of some interest for their own sake, if the ear can be diverted from the vocal parts to consider them, but they have not the blithe theatrical suitableness of Sullivan's operetta accompaniments. And there is something of conflict between them and the more or less popular results of the constant effort to be melodious that is manifest in what is given the vocalists to sing.

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The score at times suggests "The Beggar's Opera." There are moments when it seems to openly parody Handel. But mostly it parodies, or at least parallels, Sullivan. Its tunes are obvious, but they do not cuddle the ear. The wisecracks of the libretto, which has to do with Captain Kidd's former cabin boy, who returned with a map showing the hiding place of the pirate's treasure, fail to supply a Gilbertian text.

The two acts are each of Wagnerian length, and, with no choruses, they present a wearisome succession of characters ambling on and off the stage. The Columbia Theater Associates, with the assistance of the Columbia University Department of Music, gave "Pieces of Eight" half a week of creditable performances, with Otto Luening conducting.

Though more professionally presented, the New Opera Company's "Maid as Mistress" and "Secret of Suzanne" have been equally disappointing. It is common experience that operas that have to be done over in spirit are not worth the doing. Neither Pergolesi nor Wolf-Ferrari composed a pure entertainment piece in which the contents can be altered, dropped and added to at will, like some of the old operettas that are revived. For better or worse, these are art works and art works must be of a piece.

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In The New Opera Company's "evening of merry operas," as it was described, both these works were given in revised versions by Felix Brentano. The revisions affected their basic spirit and the evening was one of parodies. There was a longish spoken prelude for "The Maid as Mistress," in which various members of the New Opera company's operetta productions participated, representing a garden party group, before whom "The Maid as Mistress" eventually was given as an opera within a play. This contributed little except additional length to the performance, except for some moderately attractive dancing.

The opera itself was well enough sung by Virginia MacWatters and Edwin Steffe, but their acting was so grotesquely exaggerated as to convert the performance into a kind of collegiate burlesque utterly out of keeping with the neatly pointed Pergolesi score. Isaac Van Grove conducted a chamber music group, seated on the stage.

"The Secret of Suzanne" was also done over, with parts of the score that should come late in the opera moved forward, with spoken lines interjected, and with the little intermezzo eliminated entirely. The action was made to move feverishly and in Suzanne's dreams figures of fauns or satyrs went through unattractive choregraphic groupings in dim light at one side of the stage, while Suzanne, by now clad only in the underthings that before had been covered by a robe, sang the complacent ecstasies of Wolf-Ferrari's ingenuously melodious music. In spite of the over-acting which the new version imposed upon them, Hugh Thompson and Brenda Lewis sang the score well. For some reason probably known only to Mr. Brentano, the part of the male valet was converted into a female attendant. David Broekman conducted.

Maurice Seymour

Philip Coolidge

In "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" at the Martin Beek, New York.

Royal Scottish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

A sculptor and a painter are sharing the annual Guthrie Award in the Royal Scottish Academy exhibition. Miss Margaret Kennedy Mackenzie of Glasgow is the sculptor, Gordon S. Cumming of Aberdeen is the painter.

This fifth wartime exhibition maintains a high standard. A whole gallery is devoted to work by people in the Services.

Outstanding exhibits include Robert Sivell's revised cartoon (in oil and on canvas) of the mural decoration for Aberdeen University Students Union. Sivell's control of mass, color and tone, and his fertility in design, show up in this large-scale work.

Archibald McGlashan is always happy with children and "Jonathon, Dominie and Hamish" is an excellent group. There are some good self-portraits. One is by J. C. Lamont, in "Painter and Daughter." Other portraits include a delightful "Schoolgirl," by Dorothy Johnstone, and "The Messenger," by David Foggie. There is much other fine work by Academicians and Associates.

Sculpture is on a smaller scale than usual, probably because of lack of commissions for new buildings. The most recent woman to be elected to the R. S. A. is Miss Phyllis Bone. She shows five animal studies. Her animal work in the Scottish Memorial at the Castle has made her name known internationally. She is the first woman sculptor to be elected to the Royal Scottish Academy.

New president of the Royal Scottish Academy is Frank C. Mears, Scotland's best-known planner. As a co-worker with his father-in-law, Sir Patrick Geddes, the planning pioneer, Mears has a great record of architecture and planning in Palestine, and other countries. An illustration of a planning unit by him in the architectural section is a development scheme for new communities encircling Newbattle Park and College, the beautiful Abbey and grounds given to Scotland by the late Lord Lothian.

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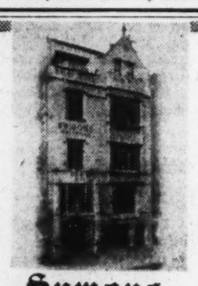

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The Home Forum

"A light from heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE going out into the darkness of a wartime blackout knows the wise precaution of waiting until the eyes become accustomed to the darkness, before moving forward. Likewise, in the emergence from darkness into light some adjustment is necessary before one can face the strong sunlight.

Preparation is also requisite when taking the far more important step of emerging from mental darkness into the light of spiritual understanding. A sincere desire to learn more about God and to live a better and more unselfish life is an essential prelude to the attainment of spiritual understanding. Such a desire comes from God. The Christ-message comes to the human consciousness as one opens the door to let in the light of Truth. The Bible says, "The preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord" (Proverbs 16:1).

* * *

Emergence into spiritual light is a glorious and never-to-be-forgotten experience. The first glimpse of the spiritual and perfect universe, forever governed by God, Spirit, Mind, and of man as God's image and likeness, comes sometimes gradually, like the experience of emerging from a tunnel, and sometimes with a burst of light. The latter was the case with Saul of Tarsus, for the Bible relates that, while still in mental darkness, persecuting the followers of Christ, he was traveling near Damascus when "suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven" (Acts 9:3). This light was so intense and sudden that it was three days before his mental outlook was adjusted and he could go forward. This spiritual light or understanding remained with him. He was a changed man, and under the name of Paul he became the great Apostle to the Gentiles.

* * *

The light of spiritual understanding dawned upon Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on that day when, taking her Bible and opening it, she read the account of the healing of the palsied man by Christ Jesus (Matthew 9:2-7). She arose from her bed, healed of the effects of an injury caused by an accident. This light expanding through years of consecrated prayer and study, enabled her to give to the world the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"—a book which explains the words and works of Jesus with such compelling logic and spiritual power that many are healed by reading it.

In her autobiography, "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy has related in a short article entitled, "Emergence Into Light" (p. 23), her own experience. After alluding to the darkness of the material world, she says: "Thus it was when the moment arrived of the heart's bridal to more spiritual existence. When the door opened, I was waiting and watching; and, lo, the bridegroom came! The character of the Christ was illuminated by the midnight torches of Spirit. My heart knew its Redeemer. He whom my affections had diligently sought was as the One 'altogether lovely,' as 'the chiefest,' the only, 'among ten thousand.' Soulless famine had fled."

* * *

In these days, when the powerlessness of material means to produce order, peace, happiness, and true brotherliness is so apparent, how essential is the revelation of Truth, by which "Soulless famine" is banished and a spiritual understanding of God is attained, bringing with it the power of the Christ—healing and demonstrating peace, joy, brotherhood, love, and harmony.

People like to think of this age as a practical one. We hear a great deal about realism. What could be more practical than the Science which makes available to all the method by which sin is conquered, disease is healed, lack is overcome, and unpleasant traits of character are dispelled! And what is more realistic than the understanding of true being which reveals the joyous, free, wholesome, perfect, harmonious nature of the real man as the ever-present fact of existence?

On page 202 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written the following thought-provoking passage: "If men would bring to bear upon the study of the Science of Mind half the faith they bestow upon the so-called pains and pleasures of material sense, they would not go on from bad to worse, until disciplined by the prison and the scaffold; but the whole human family would be redeemed through the merits of Christ,—through the perception and acceptance of Truth. For this glorious result Christian Science lights the torch of spiritual understanding."

Thus, the light which came to Paul centuries ago, and to Mrs. Eddy in our era, is available to all earnest seekers of a true understanding of God. Christ, as ever, says (Revelation 3:20), "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

No Telling What Bright Dream

A fence of rails divides your buttercups
from mine.
What is the reason for this jagged line
Weaving its wooden way in rickety design
Across the meadow's green? To give the
spiders place
To hang their wind-blown nests of silken
lace?

There's something in a fence that makes
your meadow seem
A gayer one than mine; and I can lie and
dream
That on the other side there spreads a
foreign land,
One I can touch by only stretching forth
my hand.

Anything that makes for dreaming proves
its worth.
No telling what bright dream a fence may
bring to birth!

ALICE JOSEPHINE WYATT

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Science and Health, like the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, is published by the Trustees under her Will. It is available in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at other prices, both lower and higher. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

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African Farm

THE FARM AT NJORO was endless, but it was no farm at all until my father made it. He made it out of nothing and out of everything—the things of which all farms are made. He made it out of forest and bush, rocks, new earth, sun, and torrents of warm rain. He made it out of labour and out of patience.

He was no farmer. He bought the land because it was cheap and fertile, and because East Africa was new and you could feel the future of it under your feet.

It looked like this at first: It was a broad stretch of land, part of it open valley, but most of it roofed with the heads of high trees—cedar, ebony, mahogo, teak, and bamboo—and their trunks were snared in miles of creeping plants. The creeping plants rose to heights of twelve and fifteen feet and, from the ground, you never saw the tops of the trees until they fell from the blows of axes and were dragged away by teams of oxen handled by Dutchmen with whips that cracked all day. . . .

My father bought two old steam engines and anchored them to make power for a grist mill. It was as if there had never been a grist mill anywhere, as if all the maize in the world waited to be ground and all the wheat ever grown needed only to be made into flour.

You could stand on a hill and look down on the dirt-track road that went to Kampi ya Moto, where the maize was so tall that the tallest man seemed like a child when he walked in it, and you could see a ribbon of wagons, each drawn by sixteen oxen, coming loaded with grain to the farm. Sometimes the wagons followed so close upon one another that the ribbon seemed motionless. But at the entrance to the mill, you could see that it almost never stopped.

The mill never stopped, and the crew of Kaviorndo who unloaded the heavy bags and reloaded them again, the coarse grain ground smooth and yellow, moved from dawn until dark, and sometimes after dark, like the lesser members of a great ballet set to the music of steam and turning millstones.—From "West With the Night," by BERYL MARKHAM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE BRONZE RITUAL VESSEL

AMONG THE notable discoveries which search and research have made in recent years are the bronzes of ancient China. The numerous vessels that have been brought to light are veiled in the handsome colors of corrosion; a gratuitous adornment in earth colors resulting from the reaction of one underground element upon another. But the embellishments wrought by ancient Chinese decorators are also there upon the well-articulated basins, vases, jars, and pots. The traceries of design are among the most fluent, the most trenchant, the most expressive of all patterns devised by man. The shapes of the vessels, too, have a peculiar poignancy, combining grace with aptness, plastic meaningfulness with function.

This magnificent Chinese ritual vessel was acquired recently by the Worcester Art Museum from the George Eumorfopoulos Collection. It has been ascribed to the earliest known Dynasty of China, the Shang (1766-1122 B. C.). Its shape is of the type known as *yu*. The magnificent patina, resulting from some three thousand years of burial, gives the *yu* an appearance in part of jade or polished marble, and there are beautiful hues of green from yellowish to blue green, rose, lapis blue, Indian red, and even pink.

From the knob on the cover to the base there are graphic decorations of bird, dragon, and cicada forms, stylized and adjusted to space and feeling, and set off from a background of engraved geometric designs. The ornamental vertical ribs are held to be a derivation from a prehistoric basket weave. Mr. Yetts of London declares that the original *yu* was "manifestly a covered bucket," and "almost certainly was made of twisted or plaited strips of bamboo."

Miss Florence Waterbury has published a very enlightening article on this *yu* and she deduces from careful study that it was made about 1500 B. C. or later. Elsewhere in the world objects of beauty were also being produced by the skillful handiwork of man. This was the epoch of Hatshepsut and Akhenaton and Tut-ankh-amen in Egypt. It is the time when objects of delicacy and exceeding grace were made on the Island of Crete. The Sumerian goldsmith had long since left his sumptuous heritage, and the flower of Hellenism was yet to bloom.

DOROTHY ADLOW

An Eagle Dropped Two Feathers

EACH TIME "Information Please" comes over the air, my heart jumps two thousand miles at the sound of the crowing cock. I am back in New Mexico—in that dazzling land "under the turquoise"—back in Taos where the rising sun illumines an Indian world antedating Columbus and practically untouched by time or the white man's ministrations. A long while ago, some say more than six hundred years, a band of peace-loving Indians, seeking a safe home site, arrived at the foot of the two-peaked mountain guarding the eastern end of the Taos plateau, whence springs the Rio Grande. Prayers for guidance in establishing a new home brought the answer to build where the eagle dropped a feather. In due course, two feathers fell, one on either side of the flashing mountain stream that gives life to the Taos valley.

* * *

So they turned the clay soil into bricks and gradually there appeared a double pueblo, flanking a great plaza and rising in a series of set-backs to five full stories in the central sections, unique among existing 'dobe structures. Ladders lead from one story to the next; and, thanks to endless replastering, the great storms which sweep down from the Sangre de Cristo peaks have only served to soften its lines and assure it an earthen grandeur and stability matching the mountainous background. A colorful life flows through and about this ancient dwelling-place, purposeful, self-contained, contented, self-supporting. The Indian lands surrounding the pueblo are turned to good account; crops and cattle provide a decent living. Ceremonies and festivals punctuate the Indian calendar, some carried on secretly in the kivas hidden below ground, others in the open and usually attended by a motley crowd of neighbors, ranchers, artists, tourists. The town of Taos, three miles distant, stands in striking contrast to the pueblo, offering certain modern conveniences, but totally lacking in the dignity and quiet charm of the Indian world.

* * *

Among my most precious souvenirs are the three summers partly spent in Taos, lodged on the edge of the Indian land, under the aegis of the "sacred" Taos mountain whose deeply-corroded flanks cause the passing cloud-shadows to seem like gigantic eagles on the wing. With the wind in the right quarter, I could sometimes catch faint traces of Indian drums or singing; and always there was an aromatic sweetness in the air, compounded of sage-brush and piñon fires.

All around was spread a kaleidoscopic pattern of animal life—crowing cocks to start the day, horses to ride through the back trails all fleecy white in the spring with the wild plum blossoms, sheep gently grazing, goats in playful combat, turkeys nesting in the tall grass, gorgeous magpies and meadow larks ornamenting the lanes, butterflies as thick as the wild iris and the later sunflowers that line the highways, occasional bears prowling about in cherry time, coyotes calling from the high hills on summer nights, and the hundreds of dogs answering back with the sharp insistence of machine guns. Always dogs barking somewhere day and night, but hardly a cat; and for the more sinister side of the picture, snakes, skunks, tarantulas even—not so pleasant to recall.

* * *

This is the Indian set-up now and, I devoutly trust, forever. But the pueblo people are threatened with fresh disaster, perhaps the worst in their somber, tragic history. While the Indians in Taos are not actually endangered, the proposal to dam the waters of the Rio Grande somewhere south of Santa Fé, if carried through, will obliterate several of the pueblos, notably that of San Domingo where each fourth of August, since time immemorial, they have staged their famous dawn-to-dusk corn festival. These ancient pueblos, scattered along the Rio Grande, are the very core and substantiation of their code of life; to leave their ancestral holdings, at the bidding of certain vested interests, political or otherwise, would be little short of suicidal.

I recall one memorable night going to the Taos pueblo with my hosts, who were to present a report from Washington on the tribal rights to the Blue Lake territory high up in the mountains, where they make an annual retreat for ceremonial purposes. In the fading light, one could discern sentinel figures wrapped in their colorful sheets standing on roofs of the pueblo, motionless, lost in contemplation. A great peace pervaded the plaza, broken at length by the voice of the governor summoning the heads of the tribe to the impending council meeting. The small whitewashed room, lit by a single lamp, was soon lined with an imposing group of Indians.

* * *

Seated on a low wooden stool, the governor brought the meeting to order with prayer. One of the younger men, with close-cropped hair in the modern style, acted as interpreter for my friend who was bearing the good news that once again they were to have undisputed rights to Blue Lake for a certain season each summer. Each chief in turn raised his voice in supplication, and then deliberated at length with quiet fervor on the issue of the meeting. A great exaltation of mind and heart pervaded that little chamber. Had the governor been seated on a teakwood throne, he could hardly have made a more imposing appearance! The strikingly-modeled faces in the half-light, the rise and fall of the Indian speech which at times sounded curiously Chinese, the beauty of the New Mexican night enfolding the whole scene, captured me completely, and made me wish that something of this communicating warmth and dignity and simplicity might characterize the council chambers of white men.

* * *

Those of us who have some insight into the Indian way of life must help the pueblos turn aside this threatened spoiling of their ancestral lands. They have said that they stand ready to fight the aggressor to the last man, preferring extermination to being uprooted. Other groups have had to accept the incursive power-dams; but these first Americans have deeper claims—the circumstances are more extenuating. They are still under the protection of the great American Eagle.

RALPH FLINT

„Een licht uit den hemel"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IEMAND, die in de duisternis van het „allelichten-uit" van dezen oorlogstijd uitgaat, kent den verstandigen voorzorgsmaatregel, die ons gebiedt te wachten, totdat onze oogen aan het donker gewend zijn, alvorens verder te gaan. Gelijkerwijs is het noodig, bij het komen uit de duisternis in het licht even te wachten, voordat men in het sterke zonlicht voor zich uit kan zien.

Zoo is er ook voorbereiding toe noodig, als men de veel belangrijker stap neemt om uit het duister der gedachten in het licht van geestelijk begrijpen te komen. Wil men dien staat van geestelijk begrijpen bereiken, dan is het een bepaalde vereischte, dat men oprecht begeert meer omtrent God te weten en een beter en onzelfzuchtiger leven te leiden. Een dergelijk verlangen komt uit God voort. De Christus-boodschap komt tot het menschelijk bewustzijn, als men de deur openzet om het licht der Waarheid binnen te laten. De Bijbel zegt: „De schikkingen des harten van den mensch en het antwoord der tong zijn van den Heere" (Spreuken 16:1, naar den E.B.).

Zich met geestelijk licht omstraald te zien is een heerlijke ervaring, die men nimmer vergeten zal. De eerste glimp van het geestelijke en volmaakte heelal, dat, met inbegrip van den mensch als het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods, in alle eeuwigheid bestuurd wordt door God, den Geest, het Gemoed, komt soms geleidelijk en gelijkt dan veel op hetgeen men ondervindt, als men uit een tunnel te voorschijn komt; maar soms ook komt die eerste glimp met een plotselinge uitstraling van licht. Dit was het geval met Saulus van Tarsus; immers de Bijbel verhaalt, dat hem, terwijl hij nog in geestelijke duisternis verkeerde en de volgelingen van Christus bestreed, „toen hij Damascus reeds naderde, . . . plotseling [een] licht uit den hemel omstraalde" (Hand. 9:3, N.V.). Dit licht was zoo intens en onverwacht, dat hij drie dagen noodig had om er zijn gedachten aan te gewennen en weer voort te kunnen gaan. Dit geestelijk licht of begrijpen verliet hem niet. Hij was een ander mensch geworden; en hij staat onder den naam Paulus bekend als de groote Apostel der Heidenen.

Het licht van geestelijk begrijpen daagde voor Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap op den dag, toen zij haar Bijbel opnam en, dien openend, het verhaal las van de genezing van den verlamde door Christus Jezus (Mattheüs 9:2-7). Oogenblikkelijk genezen van de gevolgen van een letsel, door een ongeval veroorzaakt, stond zij toen dadelijk van haar bed op. Als dit licht zich gedurende vele jaren van toegewijd bidden en studeeren meer en meer uitbreidde, stelde het haar in staat aan de wereld het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] te geven—een boek, dat de woorden en werken van Jezus met zulk een overtuigende logica en geestelijke kracht uitlegt, dat velen reeds, alleen maar door het te lezen, genezen zijn.

In een levensschets, die Mrs. Eddy zelve in „Terugblik en Inblik" geeft, heeft zij in een kort hoofdstuk onder den titel: „Met Licht Omstraald" (blz. 23) haar persoonlijke ondervinding medegedeeld. Na van de duisternis der stoffelijke wereld gesproken te hebben, zegt zij: „En zoo geschiedde het, dat het oogenblik naderde, waarop mijn hart zich aan een geestelijker bestaan zou huwen. Toen de deur openging, wachtte ik daar reeds, wakende, en ziet, de bruidegom was gekomen! Het wezen van den Christus werd verlicht door de middernachtstoortsen des Geestes. Mijn hart erkende zijn Verlosser. Hij, dien mijn liefde naarstiglijk gezocht had, was als de Eéne, ‚gansch begeerlijke', ‚Hij draagt de banier', de eenige ‚boven tien duizend'. Het Ziellooze hongeren was gevloden."

Nu het in dezen tijd zoo duidelijk blijkt, dat stoffelijke middelen machteloos zijn om orde, vrede, geluk en de ware broederschap der menschen te bevorderen, hoe onontbeerlijk is dan de openbaring der Waarheid, waardoor „het Ziellooze hongeren" uitgebannen en dat geestelijke inzicht in God bereikt wordt, dat de macht van den Christus met zich brengt, om de zieken te genezen en de bewijzen van vrede, vreugde, broederschap, liefde en harmonie te leveren.

Men is gewend deze eeuw een practische eeuw te noemen, zoodat men dan ook veel over realisme hoort spreken. Wat zou meer practisch kunnen zijn dan de Wetenschap, die aan allen de werkwijze verschaft, waarmede zonde onderworpen, ziekte genezen, schaarschte voorkomen en onaangename karaktertrekken uitgeroeid kunnen worden? En wat zou meer realistisch kunnen wezen, dan het ware zijn te begrijpen, waardoor de vreugdevolle, vrije, gezonde, volmaakte en harmonische aard van den werkelijken mensch als het altijd-aanwezige feit van het bestaan wordt geopenbaard?

Op blz. 202 van *Science and Health* heeft Mrs. Eddy de volgende, tot nadenken dwingende passage geschreven: „Indien de menschen maar half zooveel vertrouwen stelden in de studie van de Wetenschap van het Gemoed, als zij nu aan de zoogenaamde lasten en lusten van den stoffelijken zin schenken, zouden zij niet van kwaad tot erger vervallen, totdat zij door gevangenschap en het schavot getuchtigd worden; doch het gansche gezin der menschheid zou dan verlost worden door de uitnemendheid van den Christus—door het erkennen en aanvaarden van de Waarheid. Tot dit heerlijke resultaat ontsteekt de Christelijke Wetenschap de toorts van geestelijk begrijpen."

Zoo is dan het licht, dat eeuwen geleden aan Paulus en in dit tijdperk aan Mrs. Eddy is verschenen, bereikbaar voor alle oprechte zoekers naar het ware inzicht in God. Immer weer zegt de Christus: „Zie, Ik sta aan de deur en Ik klop. Indien iemand naar mijne stem hoort en de deur opent, Ik zal bij hem binnenkomen en maaltijd met hem houden en hij met Mij" (Openbaring 3:20, N. V.).

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One of Holland's Great Shows

WE CYCLE ON still farther north, along a road that winds through lovely country, dunes on the left and pasture land on our right. Our goal is the town of Alkmaar, the great cheese market of Holland. We ought to be there on a Friday, for that is the day on which the market is held. It is in full swing in the early morning. By noon all the cheese will be sold. The sellers and buyers gather in the market place in front of the weigh house. Porters carry the cheese on stretchers to the weigh house, and from there, after the weighing, to the barges alongside the quay for shipment to the warehouses of the buyers and wholesale dealers. You have all, I am sure, rolled the balls in a bowling alley. You might play the game with these Alkmaar cheeses. Their roundness makes the loading easy, for the carriers simply roll them along a chute from the quay into the hold of the barge. The unloading, early in the morning, is not so simple. The man on the barge has to throw them, two at a time, to a catcher on the quay. . . . It is a pleasure to watch this monotonous ball game, in which no ball is ever dropped. The catcher throws them on to a third who piles the cheeses on a stretcher. The shape of the piles never varies. The number of balls on each stretcher is always the same. When the pile is completed, the carriers take it to the weigh house. They run with short, shuffling steps to keep the stretcher and its heavy load in proper balance. These carriers are employed by different companies, and the color of the queer-shaped hats they wear is their company's badge. On a sunny morning this Friday market scene is a picturesque spectacle. The golden-yellow of the cheeses, the bright red and pink of the brick houses all around, the colors of the carriers' hats, the streamers on the masts of the barges, the sparkle of the sun in the canal, give the place a festive aspect that makes the Alkmaar cheese market one of the great shows of Holland.—From "The Land of William of Orange," by ANNA J. BARNOUW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

INDISPENSABLE
to personal advancement

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1944

A** 11

Tentacles of Fascism Reach Out From Army Clique in Argentina

Iceland to Vote On Severance From Denmark

Another issue is whether to change Constitution from that of monarchy to republic.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 20 (Reuter)—A new republic may soon be born on this island outpost formerly ruled by King Christian X of Denmark.

Between May 20 and 23, a plebiscite will be held to decide two questions: Whether to sever union with Denmark, and whether to change the constitution from that of a monarchy to that of a republic.

Direction of the present political wind is indicated by the fact that the people of Iceland have just rejected an appeal of the Danish King not to make such a change without consulting the Danish Government.

The centuries-old determination of the people to become an independent republic may soon be fulfilled.

Protected by Allies

Iceland has been cut off from Danish sovereignty since April, 1940, when Denmark was occupied by the Germans. Since May, 1940, it has been protected against German invasion by Allied troops.

In 1942 a nonparliamentary cabinet, named by the regent, was set up and has functioned since then, but a change may come at any time now.

The makeup of Althing [the Icelandic Parliament] since the 1942 election has been: Conservatives 20, Progressive 15, Communists 10, and Social Democrats 7. No coalition has been possible.

Nobody can forecast the part that Iceland is destined to play in the postwar affairs. But since the war there have been great changes, especially in the realm of trade and finance.

Increase in Credits

When the war started, Iceland's public and private debts amounted to about 100,000,000 kronur ($17,000,000). Now the country's foreign credits total about 500,000,000 kronur ($80,000,000), half in America and half in England.

This great increase in foreign credits has been partly due to the presence in Iceland of Anglo-American troops. The Icelanders from the beginning have been most friendly to the troops.

Fish products are Iceland's principal exports. Iced fish for England are the biggest item. War has caused a reduction in the country's fishing fleet, which at the end of 1943 included 58 steamships, with a total tonnage of 24,000 tons, and 385 motorships, 15,300 tons.

Iceland's cost-of-living index has leaped from the normal 100 in 1939 to 266 today. The main causes are the increased demand for labor and the growing volume of exports.

Agricultural production costs have also risen—another reason for the rise in the cost of living.

Iceland has no unemployment now, but between 1936 and 1938 it varied between 200 and 800 seasonally.

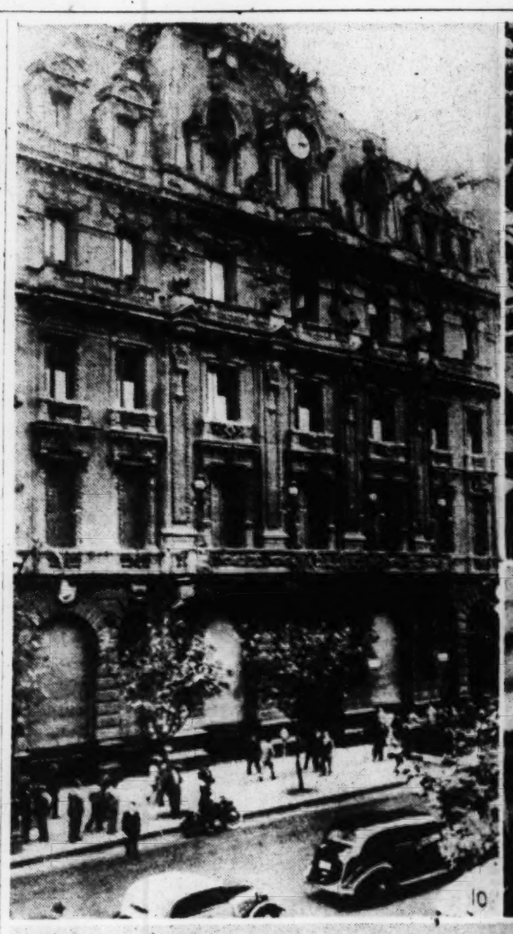
Looks to Future

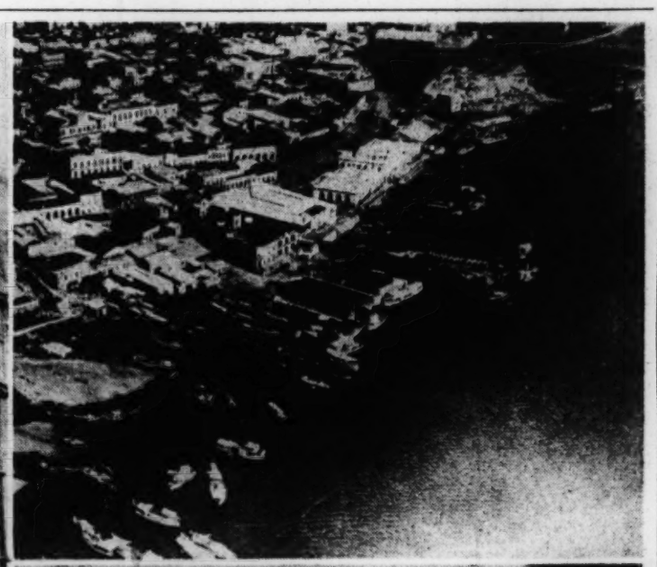
Now Iceland looks to the future—hopefully. The country has always suffered from lack of capital but it will be a different story after the war. Funds saved through the long years of war will be used, it is hoped here, to exploit the country's natural resource.

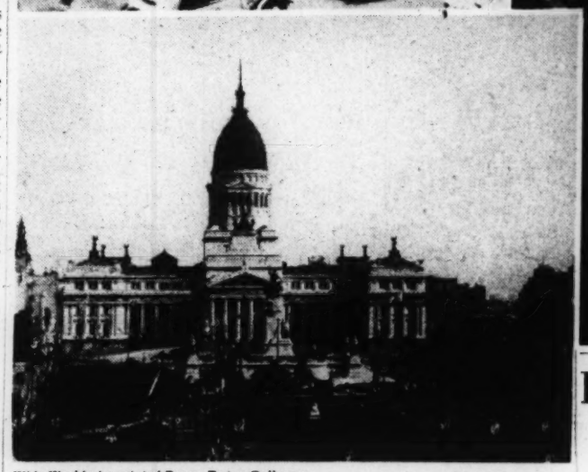
War has not made much difference to the Icelander's social life.

Societies and clubs flourish in this country of lovely scenery and boiling geysers. People are flocking to the cinemas and theaters in the towns, but in the country areas, the athletic and social clubs hold sway. You can bathe in the hot springs at Hveragerdi [nicknamed Hurdygurdy] and skiing expeditions are popular.

In modern Reykjavik, there is an amazing display of modern goods in the shops, feminine fineries and fripperies and much unrationed foods, but prices are high. Visitors find shopping here rather a strain on their purses.







Wide World; Associated Press; Ewing Galloway

Where Seeds of Fascism Are Growing

Upper left: Home of famous Argentine newspaper La Prensa, during its five-day shutdown in April by Government order. Upper right: Air view of Asuncion, Capital of Paraguay. Lower left: Plaza de Congresso, Buenos Aires. Lower right: Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell, who heads the Argentine Government following a political shift which ousted President Ramirez, who came to power through a coup d'état.

Public Apathy Leaves Door Open To Spread of Subversive Action

People pay costly price for failure to protect democratic privileges from subtle foe.

Uncensored South America
Third Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM BUENOS AIRES—The most startling single phase of Argentina's swing toward fascism is not the open siege of a once free press, nor rivalries of Army politicians. It is public apathy and the door this opens to reviving fascist ambitions throughout the Americas.

A costly price is being paid by Argentina's people in the dwindling currency of their own democratic liberties.

Even more costly is the price exacted from America as a whole. From the growth of fascist thinking and diplomacy in this capital—as yet unchecked—subversive roots are spreading into surrounding countries.

Bolivia and Paraguay are visibly under Argentine influence again, after a brief period of Brazilian and United States ascendancy.

Chile, still free enough to give breath to factual news reporting and to stand out against fascist pressures, has sometimes wavered.

Uruguay Stands Alone

In all of southern South America, only Uruguay stands as a numerically small, but undaunted, champion of the democratic way.

Even in Uruguay, fascist forces are at work in the attempt to break down resistance and blanket the whole southern end of the Continent under the increasingly totalitarism influence of Argentina.

The resurgence of Argentine diplomacy stands out easily as the most significant political current in South America. Two years ago when I went through Asunción, Paraguay and La Paz, Bolivia, those cities were making a public display of their cordiality for Brazil.

They were not entirely enthusiastic over results to that point of their decision to go along with the United States, as they had done to the extent of breaking relations with the Axis. But they still were hopeful of receiving promised military weapons and other equipment.

Fascist Comeback

Today Argentina has come back, and the reason is plain for all to see. South American fascists in Paraguay, Bolivia, and elsewhere staged a strategic retreat at the Rio consultations of January, 1942. They did not in any sense abandon their own liking for the fascist way of doing things.

Argentina stood out at Rio against the combined pressures of the United States and most of the other American countries. By its refusal to break with the Axis, and by forcing the other governments to accept an Argentine formula that greatly weakened the determined wording favored by nearly everyone else, Buenos Aires loudly trumpeted that it had won a resounding diplomatic victory.

Throughout the democratic world, it was generally agreed that Argentina had lost not only a moral opportunity, but prestige and possibilities for economic development.

Back Seat for Argentina

During the two years immediately following Rio, Buenos Aires had to take a back seat while the honors and money and fighting planes poured liberally into Brazil.

By every available test of Argentine public opinion, the people did not like what Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú had done at Rio. They went to the polls, as soon as they had an opportunity, and prevented the Castillo Government from bludgeoning through with its project for control in the Chamber of Deputies.

Commanding a slender majority in the Chamber, the liberal forces in Argentine politics hammered as hard as they could against entrenched fascists. A congressional committee kept up its investigation of Nazi espionage and other subversive activities.

During this same formative two years, when the present test was shaping up for hemisphere solidarity, Argentina's conservatives didn't like what was going on any more than did the Argentine people. But their reasons were different.

The people, who are at least 80 per cent and possibly 90 per cent in favor of democracy, felt they had been betrayed.

Brazil Built Up

The ruling classes, and especially the Army, showed no signs of moral disquietude over what they had done. But they were keenly aware that gigantic Brazil next door was growing stronger every day. The United States was spending hundreds of millions of dollars on air bases, ports, steel mills, railways, military roads, planes, warships, tanks, and anything else Brazil needed as a fighting ally.

The head of steam built up in the Argentine Army gradually lifted the safety valve and then exploded in the swift coup of last June. Since then, the Army has been supreme.

This is another way of saying that the class in Argentina which most admires German military methods, and had counted on a Nazi victory in the war, now decides foreign and domestic policy of the most highly developed South American country.

While Brazil is larger and even more advanced in some areas, such as industrial and intellectual São Paulo, Argentina is years ahead of all other Latin-American countries in the general level of its material culture. Only in politics, and in certain unfortunate national traits, does Argentina lag behind.

Spearhead of Fascism

As soon as the Argentine military took over, they found themselves spearheading fascist forces which began to crawl out of hiding places. Not only in Argentina, but throughout Latin America, fascists and their sympathizers rallied to this new spark of leadership in a world of growing darkness for their lost cause.

So it was that when my latest journey took me again into Asunción, Paraguay, I found revolution rampant and being brutally suppressed.

Outwardly the city was quiet, except that few nights passed without sounds of gunfire somewhere.

In basements of barracks the accused were being tortured in the attempt to exact incriminating confessions.

The concentration camps of Peña Hermosa, Ingraví, Isla Poi, and others were filled with political prisoners. Most of these were guilty of nothing more than being liberals or of opposing the regime of Gen. Higinio Morinigo. Hundreds of the best people in Paraguay were rounded up and jailed while I was in the country.

While such conditions are not new in South America, this time they formed an integral part of the fascist reaction which is sweeping through the Continent. A strong indication of this fact came in the ousting of the Foreign Minister who at Rio had carried Paraguay to the decision of breaking with the Axis.

He is Dr. Luis A. Argaña. When Argentina's "Colonels' Lodge," or G. O. U., had established control in Buenos Aires, the younger officers of the Paraguayan Army became more aggressive in Asunción. By the time of the Bolivian coup last Dec. 20, they felt sufficiently backed by Argentina to resist openly the United Nations foreign policy for which Dr. Argaña stood.

President Morinigo, being a general, faced the same type of rebellion that has pitted Argentine colonels against their military superiors.

Dr. Argaña would not recognize the Bolivian Revolutionary Junta headed by Maj. Gualberto Villarroel. Notice that the Bolivian chieftain is also drawn from among the younger Army officers.

The Paraguayan majors and colonels, in direct line with Argentina, were banded together in "El Frente de Guerra," or "War Front." General Morinigo was able to hold them in check, and Bolivia was not recognized. Dr. Argaña stayed.

How Current Ran

How the current was running became unmistakable when the next hot issue arose over recognition of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell as President of Argentina, replacing Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

It was common knowledge that General Farrell, like President Ramirez—but more so—was a figurehead. Argentine politics still are dominated and manipulated by the young officers. They have not abandoned the substance, although they have changed the form, of their United Officers Group, the G. O. U. Stronger than ever in this group is Col. Juan D. Peron, now Minister of War as well as of Labor.

In Paraguay, the War Front forced recognition of General Farrell, and Dr. Argaña resigned.

It is, of course, denied by governmental officials in Buenos Aires, Asunción, and La Paz that Argentina has played any direct part in the drastic cooling of Paraguayan and Bolivian relations with the United States. The diplomatic denial does not outweigh many signs by which diplomatic influence can be measured.

In the controlled press, for instance, both Paraguay and Bolivia are quick to follow the Argentine line. They rise to defend the reactionary Argentine regime against criticism.

A similar tendency occurs in Chile, although that country is in the position of being under pressure, rather than of having sold out. There are fascists in Chile, as in the United States and around the world, but this writer would not at present use the term fascist as applying to the primary motivations of the Chilean Government.

How persuasive and pervasive Argentine influence is in that part of the world may be seen in Chile's act of promptly recognizing General Farrell when he took the seat of President Ramirez last February. Chile ever since has been defending the move. Presumably, Bolivia and Paraguay would have recognized General Farrell anyway, but their path was smoothed by Chile.

Personal Element

The inside story of Chile's desertion—for so it is viewed in Washington and in many other American capitals — shows how important is the personal element in this whole explosive situation. The Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Conrado Rios Gallardo, appears to have put the Argentine recognition across. He is known to have been harboring an old grudge against the United States. Under the dictatorial Ibañez regime in Chile, he had served as Foreign Minister at the time of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Peru. He disliked the report by General Pershing that Chile had sent in 20,000 people to vote in the plebiscite.

This same Ambassador stood out flatly, early in 1943, against Chile's break with the Axis, but was overruled.

When seen about town soon after Chile had accepted his recommendation to go on with General Farrell as though no change of government had occurred in Argentina, Señor Gallardo was visibly enjoying his momentary success.

Chile in Hot Water

Yet in Santiago, the Chilean Foreign Office found itself plunged into hot water. The articulate liberals of Chile let it be known in no uncertain terms that they disapproved. The Confederation of Workers stated publicly that the "premature recognition of the Farrell regime is a means of favoring the advance of antidemocratic, retrogressive, and brutal forces in the American Continent."

That there exist genuine democratic thinkers in South America today who make their weight felt where they still are free to speak is disclosed in what follows of the Chilean workers' statement.

Chile's act, they said, had "aided the Axis in its attack against the peoples of the United Nations and impeded a rapid and just democratic solution of the Argentine crisis."

There, out of the mouths of Chilean liberals, is a sad commentary on what happens when people sleep and let their democratic liberties go by default.

Not only in Argentina, but in the United States, and Brazil, and in the world, millions now kept in the dark have yet to show whether they want freedom enough to resist and defeat even the most subtle forms of enslavement.

Argentina Remains Fascist Spearhead

Argentina, despite its break of diplomatic relations with the Nazis, remains a hotbed of fascist resistance to democracy.

Inside Argentina, the military dictatorship now in power has openly attacked the free press and deepened the fascist tinge of public administration.

In foreign affairs, Argentina is staging a diplomatic comeback, among its immediate neighbors by spearheading fascist influences wherever they can be found.

The following article carries forward an uncensored report on political and other conditions in South America.

Buenos Aires diplomacy again plays vital role in course of Paraguay and Bolivia.

Hungary Land of Ghettos Under German Occupation

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—Two months of German occupation has been sufficient to turn Hungary into a nightmare of ghettoes and concentration camps for Jews.

The new government of Field Marshal Doeme Sztojay, obviously working under Nazi dictation, has declared its program "to destroy all germs of destruction."

These "germs of destruction" include Jews, Communists, Socialists, Liberals, Intellectuals, and any people of anti-Nazi, pro-Allied sentiment. But concentration is upon the Jews who are being persecuted according to the harsh conditions of the Nuremberg laws.

These activities are being directed by Minister of Interior, Andor Jaross. His Secretary of State, Laszlo Endre, has toured 34 towns so as to satisfy himself that the Jewish laws are being applied.

Many Camps Set Up

Sixty-five concentration camps have been established to which Jews have been herded prior to transport to the execution camps of Poland. Or, if not there, then to concentration camps built in territory which was formerly Czechoslovak at Uzhorod Kosice and Mukaceve. Those proceeding to these latter camps are considered momentarily fortunate, since they are allowed to take sufficient food to last two weeks, as well as two suits or dresses and some underwear.

Where, for various reasons it has been found convenient to keep Jews in their various home towns or villages, they have been herded in special districts which can be roped off as a ghetto, or near the factory or other work establishment where Jews may be used as labor conscripts.

Jews throughout Hungary are compelled to wear the distinguishing badge of the "Star of David" and settlement of their affairs must be done through their own organization, namely, the Jewish Central Council in Budapest with branches throughout the country.

Settlements Difficult

Some idea of what settlement of their affairs means may be gathered from the fact that there are 40,000 Jewish owners of stores in Hungary, 18,000 of which are in Budapest, have been closed and the goods confiscated. They will get no compensation.

Such stores are reopened under so-called Aryan trustees who, through blackmail, are able to do whatever they like, just as they did in Germany, and later in other occupied countries. Jewish employees are to be dismissed, half before June 1 and the other half by the end of September of this year.

In the cultural realm, licenses for Jewish educational institutions and hostels are invalid after June 30 next, while books of Jewish authors must be surrendered to salvage collectors.

It is estimated that there are 800,000 Jews in Hungary but remembering the Nuremberg law definition of a Jew, as a person with one Jewish grandparent, the number is probably even greater. It is hardly likely that many have been able to escape from Hungary to Bulgaria or have succeeded in joining the guerrillas in Yugoslavia.

This persecution of the Jews in Hungary is all the harder since, until German occupation two months ago, Hungarian authorities themselves had consistently refused German demands for application of the Nuremberg laws in Hungary.

It is no secret that investigations into the family history of some of the leading Magyar politicians, not excluding some who have been leading in anti-Semitic propaganda, would show they came under the Nazi ban. But as the Nazis found means of side-stepping their own laws in the Reich itself when convenient, so they will act in Hungary.

Use Blackmail

But even after having so treated the Jews, the Germans will undoubtedly seek to use them for their own blackmailing purposes. They have unsuccessfully tried to use the sufferings of Amsterdam Jews so as to extort dollars sterling from their American-British kinsmen.

In the same way as Allied air raids inflict a heavier toll on German-occupied territories, the Nazis will use the threat of all kinds of retaliation upon Jews in their hands.

If these threats are actually carried out, the Germans should be in no doubt regarding the Allies' attitude concerning this offense, since it has been repeated in a number of official warnings by British-American spokesmen.

Army Planes Supplant Camels In Moving Treasures of East

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 20—Treasures of the East still move along old camel trails, but today the traders are Army post exchange managers, the buyers are American soldiers, and camels have given way to big Army transport planes.

Thanks to the enterprise of a few managers of Army post stores, a G. I. just off the battle front can walk into a PX and buy handwrought silver from Lebanon, tooled leather from India, ivory from Ceylon and the Congo, or Palestine etchings.

And these soldiers will buy out the whole gift stock of a PX in one day and send the loot home to a sweetheart, wife, or family.

Goods Exchange

A PX [post exchange] manager in India may buy wholesale from local bazaars and handicrafters, sell some of the goods in his own PX, and ship the rest to the Middle East PX's. In return a PX manager in Cairo ships Egyptian leather and metal-craft products to India or China.

Simultaneously, his own buyers purchase a month's output from Lebanese silversmiths and sell it in one day at a Cairo PX.

Like the Yankee sea captains who once sought these treasures of the Orient, American soldiers and officers from the South Pacific to Central Africa buy up every foreign trinket, gewgaw and genuine handicraft they can find, and ship it home. Their purchases may be anything from grass skirts, brass cups, silver bracelets, to tropical fruit.

A soldier likes the fun of bartering at native bazaars, but sometmes doesn't have time to visit them and too often he is gouged with exorbitant prices. Hence, experienced PX managers who buy at rock-bottom prices render a real service.

Variety of Goods

Take the PX at Cairo. Its gift section opened on the morning of April 27 with a handsome selection of Mideast handicraft. There was silver wrought in a mountaintop village by Kalifi who fashioned filigree work for the French exhibit at the New York World Fair—chased bracelets of fuzed silver wires, cheese knives in Cedar from Lebanon selling for $1.60.

There were peasant dolls from the Syrian hills which had been purchased at Madagascar in the street called Straight, crusader jackets from Jerusalem in rich reds, greens, and blues with gold thread ornamentation costing $20—they'd cost $35 in Jerusalem. There were tiles and etchings from Palestine. By nightfall the stock was practically exhausted.

PX's usually sell essentials such as razor blades and toothpaste at below cost, but are permitted to make a small profit on gift merchandise. If there is any profit at the end of the month, it goes for G. I. recreation.

Demand Is Great

Tons of this stuff is sold annually at PX's around the world but there is never enough to satisfy the customers. Kalifi, for instance, can make only 10 of his exquisite card cases monthly and you can't hurry a silversmith. What with limitations in manufacture and the limited space available aboard transport planes, stocks must necessarily remain limited.

But thanks to PX enterprise more than one soldier will have worthwhile souvenirs of his global travels when this war is over.

Segregation Urged In Prison Camps

LONDON, May 20 (Reuter) — The segregation of Austrian and Sudeten German prisoners from Teuton-Pressians was suggested in the House of Lords May 18 Lord Vansittart, who wanted to know whether any such "salutary measures" were being applied to German-speaking prisoners, captured by the British, and held for convenience in the United States or Canada.

Lord Vansittart—a vigorous critic of Naziism—asked for a commission to inquire into the administration of prisoner of war camps.

Lord Croft, Undersecretary for War, replied that the British Government had considered it logical to segregate the Austrians from the German prisoners of war.

Sudeten Germans had not been treated in this way, but the British Government was prepared to consider the question.

641,660 Testaments Given to Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since September, 1939, the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland has presented 641,660 New Testaments to the armed forces through Chaplains, according to reports given at the 39th annual meeting here recently.

In circulation, in spite of limited supplies, 44,509 copies of the Scriptures were issued, including 192,055 for special war purposes. The gift to the parent society in London, England, amounted to $210,000, as against $85,000 the previous year, the advance being accounted for by unexpected legacies and increased contributions from every auxiliary in Canada and Newfoundland.

Correction

Due to typographical errors, the lead paragraph of the first article in this series, published May 16, didn't make sense. The original wording follows:

WRITTEN AS FROM SOUTH AMERICA—The fascist danger in South America, far from being ended, assumes new and more subtle forms that challenge the American peoples to win their war for human rights at home, as they are fighting to win it abroad.

New Minesweeper Is Sailor's Dream

CLEVELAND, May 20 (AP)—The latest thing in Navy minesweepers is a sailor's dream.

The AM 263, a trim, 180-foot minesweeper, pulled into the harbor here May 18 at the end of her full-speed trial run from the Lorain, Ohio, yards of the American Shipbuilding Company, where she was built, launched, and commissioned.

Fittings of stainless steel and chrome replace the brass many a weary tar has had to polish. An electric dishwasher is set in as modern a kitchen as any postwar housewife may own, and a condenser changes sea water to fresh water at the rate of 100 gallons an hour.

The vessel's facilities also include a hospital, a library, and a machine shop. There are accommodations for a crew of 90. Designed to sweep mines out of the sea, the AM 263 is armed to battle subs, surface craft, or airplanes. There are no portholes below decks, for the ship is ventilated with forced air sucked in by huge fans.

Norwegian Pacts To Speed Normalcy

LONDON, May 20 (Reuter) — Johan Nygaardsvold, the Norwegian Prime Minister, said May 17 that the three agreements signed May 16 by the Norwegian Government with Britain, Russia, and the United States are guarantee that the Germans will soon be thrown out of Norway.

He said "These agreements state finally that Norwegian authorities shall govern and that Norwegian law and jurisdiction shall reign in Norwegian districts and towns as soon as they are liberated.

"The traitors understand that the day of reckoning is approaching and they know that for them it means catastrophe. They will be remembered on the day of reckoning, and for that day we shall not now have long to wait."

King Haakon, radiocasting to Norway May 17 on Norway's independence day, said that in this, the final battle, it was for every individual to give of his utmost to secure the speediest final victory.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Acme Steel 3	2	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Adams Ex Hldg pf	2	117¾	117¾	117¾	
Adressog-Mult 1	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Alaska Juneau	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	87	30⅞	30¼	30½	+ ½
Allen Ind pf	7	57¾	57¼	57½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .70e	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Allied Kid 1a	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Allied Mills 2e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	9	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Allis C Mfg ⅓e	1	35½	35½	35½	
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	4	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ⅓e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Alleraida Pet 1¼e	1	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	—1½
Am&ChDel 1.20	2	26½	26½	26½	
Am Airlines 1¼pg	1	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .40e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank N Pr 2.40	1	63½	63	63	— ½
Am Bosch ⅓e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	129¾	129¾	129¾	
Am Cable & Rad	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Distill stpd	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	25	25	25	
Am&F P37pf33⅓k	2	86	85	86	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Am Hide & Leath	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
Am Ice	1	63½	63½	63½	
Am Interna ½pg	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
Am Invest Ill .60	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive 1.4e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am M&Fdy .80	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Am Metal ⅓e	5	20½	20½	20½	
AmNewsDo1.80 †	40	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Am P&L $6 pf	23	46⅓	46⅓	46⅓	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	38	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am R Mill .40e	36	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½	230	67¾	66⅞	67¾	+1¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e	230	28	27¼	28	+1
Am Smelt & R 2	1	37	37	37	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	7	24⅛	23¾	24	
Am Stores ⅔e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	41	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	1	158¾	158¾	158¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	1	63⅓	63⅓	63⅓	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	24	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
Am Wat Wks	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Woolen	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop ⅓e	4	25⅓	25¾	25⅓	
Anac W&C ⅓e †	10	25⅓	25⅓	25⅓	+ ¼
Atchn Hock G.15e	1	23	23	23	
Armour & Co	8	5⅓	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½pk	1	85½	85½	85½	— ½
Armstrong Cork 1e	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	20	99	99	99	+ ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	92	92	92	+ ½
Asso Inpf cld 5 ♦	20	106	106	106	— ½
Atch T & S F 3e	5	66	65½	66	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	19	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 2e	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd1¾e †220		57¾	57	57¼	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116	116	116	— ½
Aust Nichols	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Aviation Corp 10e	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
B					
Bald Loco ct1½pg	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	7½	7⅝	7½	
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bang& A pf3¾ak †	10	64½	64½	64½	
Barker Asph	3	23⅛	22¾	23½	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	4	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Best Foods ⅓e	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
Beth Steel 3e	3	58¾	58⅜	58¾	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	121	121	121	+1
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	45⅞	45½	45½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
blowndale .45e †	30	15	15	15	
Boeing Airplane 1e	2	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Borden Co .80e	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓e	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	1	43	43	43	+1
Brunswick-Bal ½e	1	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	1	7	7	7	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	200	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	
Budd Wheel ½pg	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	— ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	3	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
BurrAdMach .40e	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Bush Term ⅓e	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1¾k †	150	50½	50	50	
Butler Bros .30e	2	10	10	10	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
Byers (AM) Co¼e	3	13⅛	13⅜	13½	
Byers pf 7 †	20	77	77	77	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	8	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy ⅓e	2	18	18	18	
Can Dry GAle ⅓e	7	26⅜	25¾	26	— ⅜
Canad Pacific h½e	4	9½	9¼	9½	
Caro C&O 5 †	50	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	118	118	118	
Celotex Corp ⅓	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Cent Foundry	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	10	10	10	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas 1½e	7	32	32	32	
Certeed 6 pf †	50	61⅞	61	61	— ⅝
Champ P&F pf6 †	60	110½	110¼	110¼	— ¼
Chas & Ohio 3	18	45½	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
Chas Corp Va .80	1	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Chi & Ei Ill 3½pg	3	7	7	7	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Chi Grt West	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt W pf 5½k	31	24⅛	22⅞	24	
Chi Mail Or 15e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	1	24½	22⅞	24½	+1¼
Chi No West pf wi	98	56⅞	55¾	56⅞	+1¾
Chickasha Cot 0 1	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Chi FT prpf2½ †	40	53	53	53	
Chile Cop 1e †	30	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
City I & F 1.20	4	20	20	20	— ¼
Clev Gr Br ⅓e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Climax Molyb1.20e	5	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	150	150	150	+2
Coca-Cola A 3	30	66¼	66¼	66¼	
Colgate-Palm ½pg	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Col & South	†360	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†1470	21⅝	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	†340	19½	19	19½	+ ¾
ColumB'castA.80e	6	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Col G & E pf 6	4	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
Comm Carbon 4	3	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
Comml Credit 3	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
Comml Inv Tr 2.40	4	43¼	43	43	
Comml Solv .60g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	10	‡‡	⅝	‡‡	
Com&Southpf2¼k	1	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
Con Ed 1.40	6	26½	26⅛	26½	
Conde Nast ⅓e	6	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+1⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	24	24	24	
Consol Cigar ½e	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	14	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104¾	104⅝	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cons Film pf ¼k	5	22½	22½	22½	
Consol'n Coal	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15½	15½	15½	
Cons Vultee 1e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Container Corp ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Cont Ins .1.60a	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
Cont Bak ½e	6	8½	8½	8½	
Cont Can ½e	8	39	38¾	39	
Cont Motors .15e	10	6	6	6	
CopperweldSt .80	1	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	175½	175½	175½	
Cornell-D El .40e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Crane Co 1	12	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	107¼	107	107¼	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½e	3	31½	31¼	31½	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	30	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Cuba R R pf †100		24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Curtis Publishing	13	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	40	102	101¼	102	—1½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛

Sales (to noon)	345,000
Previous day's sales	944,470
1944 volume to date	86,662,044
1943 volume to date	139,080,919

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Curtis-Wright ⅓ag	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ⅓e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cushman's 7pf7 †	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	+1¼
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
D					
Davis n Chem 1g	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	2	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	6	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Del Lack & West	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Detroit Ed .60e	2	19½	19½	19½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	34½	43½	34½	
Dixie Cup ⅓e	1	16	16	16	
Dixie C A 2½	† 1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Doehler Die C ⅓e	25	38¼	38	38	
Dome Mines h1.60	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Douglas Airc 5g	4	49	48½	48½	— ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Du Pont deN 2½e	3	143½	143¼	143¼	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Eastern R M .10e	1	7½	7½	7½	
El Auto-Lite ⅓e	4	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ⅓e	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
El Power & Lt	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	89	88	89	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	93¼	92½	93¼	+1
El Storage Bat 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32	2	32	
Eng Pub Service	25	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	40	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
EPS$5.5apf5½ †	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	60	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
Erie R R 1g	1	12	12	12	
Erie R R cl 1g	25	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
EurekaVClean ¼e	11	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
F					
Farm Tel & Rad	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	50	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	1	7	7	7	
Federal D Strs1½	2	25	25	25	
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	50	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ½
Ferro Enam ⅓e	6	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	48¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R ⅔e	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	
FirstNatStrs 2½g	1	38½	38½	38½	
Flintkote .30e	28	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf 7	30	46¾	46	46	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Foot-Mach .35e	1	56	56	56	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	31	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
FostWhlpf 1¾ †	40	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Francisco Sugar	7	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
FranLoan Sulpf 3	4	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	6	36½	35½	36½	+1
Frueh f4½pf4½ †	120	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¼
G					
Gabriel Co	2	4	4	4	
Gair Robert .30g	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gamewell 1¼e †	40	29	28½	28½	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅓pa	25	18⅜	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	120	91½	91	91½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	60	147½	147½	147½	+ ¾
Gen El 1.40	34	35¾	35⅜	35¾	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42½	42½	42½	
Gen G & El A	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Gen Motors 1½e	15	59¼	59⅛	59¼	+ ¼
Gen Outd Ad ⅓e	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ⅓e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Realt & Util	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	10	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	2	10½	10½	10½	
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	94	94	94	—1
Glidden Co .60e	1	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	5	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Goodyear T&R 1e	6	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
Goto Hosiery ½pg	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½ag	53	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e *	4	33¾	33⅜	33¾	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	25½	25½	25½	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	50	151¼	151	151	
Greyhound Corp 1	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	143	143	143	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	58¼	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	11	49½	49¼	49½	
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .10e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	107	107	107	+ ½
Hat Corp Am ⅓pg	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
hayes Indust ¼4e	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	55	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	1	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	1	60	60	60	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	65¼	65⅛	65¼	
Houston Oil	10	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .20e	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Hupp Motor	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
Illinois Central	17	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4 †	50	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
Indust Rayon 2	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Inland Steel 2e	3	76¾	76½	76½	+ ¼
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	32	32	32	
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	50	111	111	111	
interlakeIron .35g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	172	172	172	
Int Mining	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Int Nick Can 1.60	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Int Nick Can pf7 †	10	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
Int Paper	64	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Int Pap pf 5	7	79½	79	79	
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
IntRyCApf1¾k †	10	80½	80½	80½	
Int Shoe 1.80	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Int Tel&Tel for ct	2	14	13⅞	14	
Intertype ½e	2	17	17	17	
J					
Jacks W B .60e	1	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	5	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
Johns-Manville 1e	1	91¾	91¼	91¾	
Jones&L Stl 1½e	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
K					
Kalam St&F .40e	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
Kan City South	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	13	37¾	76¾	76¾	+1½
Kelsey-H WhA1½	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ⅓e	19	31½	31¾	31½	+ ⅛
KeystoneS&W.60e	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Kinney $5pf 3k †	10	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Kresge (SS) 1	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
L					
Laclede Gas †	80	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	30	69½	68¾	69½	— ¼
Lambert Co 1½	2	28	28	28	
Lehigh C&N .90g	13	9¾	9¼	9¾	
Lehigh Port C ¾e	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	12	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1.20	3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
Lehr. & Fink 1.40	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ⅓e	10	49¾	49½	49½	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ⅓e	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	5	75¾	75	75¾	+1½
Lily Tulip 1½	1	28	28	28	
Lima Locom ⅓e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Lone's Inc 2a	3	60½	60½	60½	— ¼
Lone Star Cem ⅓e	1	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
Long-B Lab .10k	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Louis Nash 2e	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
M					
Mack Trucks 3g	9	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ½e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	27	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛

Stks (Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Marine Mid .60e	8	7	7	7	
MarketStRy pref	1090	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Martin GL 3g	13	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	77	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	2	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ½
Master Elec .70e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¾ae	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
McCrory Stores 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	2	49¼	49	49	
McKees&Rob .65e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
McLellan Strs .55e	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .30e	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Mengel Co ½ag	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Mengel Spf 2½ †	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Miami Copper ¼ae	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	6	26⅝	26

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Caterpillar Earns $4.53 Share in Year

NEW YORK—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for the four months to April 30: Net sales, $63,098,669, and net profit, $2,483,662, or $1.32 a share, against net sales of $51,348,395, and net profit of $2,157,317, or $1.14 a share in the first four months of last year.

Twelve months sales to April 30 were $185,695,298, and net profit of $8,521,809, equal to $4.53 a share, against net sales of $158,275,601, and net profit of $7,655,352, or $4.07 a share in the 12 months to April 30, 1943.

Other earnings statements are as follows:

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reports consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $1,247,740 equal to $1.22 each on 807,575 common shares, compared with $1,211,232 or $1.40 each on 756,265 shares in the 1943 quarter. Operating income for the first quarter amounted to $37,774,099 on which profit before taxes aggregated $2,574,240, against $30,574,857 or $3,510,232 in the quarter a year ago.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. in a preliminary report for the quarter ended March 31, reports net income, before mine depletion, of $7,577,631, equal to 87 cents a share, compared with $9,085,359, or $1.05 a share, for the similar quarter in 1943. The company said the report is based upon estimates including adjustments which may arise in connection with renegotiation of war contracts and subject to such other adjustments as may develop in audit of the accounts at the close of the year.

Associated Gas and Electric Corp. consolidated net income for the year ended March 31, 1944, totaled $10,243,159, compared with $9,868,667 in the previous 12 months, according to a report filed with the U. S. District Court by Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees. Net income for the 1944 March quarter was $3,716,128, compared with $3,973,377 for the corresponding period last year.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System reports net income for the first three months of 1944 of $10,158,417 equal to $3.55 a common share, compared with $12,575,641 or $4.54 a share for the 1943 period. March net income amounted to $3,150,082, against $4,362,381 for the month a year ago.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports net income for the first three months of 1944 of $5,191,389 equal to $3.04 a share, compared with $9,920,481 or $5.80 a share fors the 1943 period. March net income for the two years was $1,486,850 and $4,006,055 respectively.

Richfield Oil Corp. reports net profits for the quarter ended March 31 or $886,281 equal to 22 cents a capital share, compared with $654,596 or 16 cents a share in the comparable 1943 quarter.

Columbian Carbon Co. reports net profit for the March quarter of $359,634 equal to $1.60 a share, compared with $342,399 or $1.57 a share in the first quarter last year. The report said figures for this year may be subject to renegotiation adjustment.

Black and Decker Mfg. Co. reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended March 1 of $725,948 equal to $1.86 a share, compared with $531,664 or $1.36 in the preceding comparable period.

Wabash Railroad reports net income for the first three months of 1944 of $1,604,456 equal to $2.10 a common share, compared with $1,888,643 or $2.57 in the period a year ago. March net income was $631,488, against $737,880 for the 1943 month.

Pullman Company reported sleeping car operating income amounting to $638,507 for the month of March, 1944. This compares with $553,809 for the same month a year ago. For the three months ended March 31, 1944 the operating income was $1,557,870 as compared to $1,318,994 for the same period of the previous year.

Crosley Corporation reported net profit of $1,423,365 after all charges and taxes for the first quarter of 1944, against $1,135,230 for the comparable portion of 1943.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines and subsidiaries report March quarterly net profit of $492,248, or $1.81 a share, compared with $462,911, or $1.71 a share, for the same period of 1943, figures for which have been revised.

General Shoe Corp. reports net profit of $220,055 for the quarter ended April 30, or 33 cents a common share, against $233,873, or 35 cents a common share, for the same pediod of 1943.

Derby Oil & Refining Co. reports consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $97,427 equal to $5.17 each of the $4 preferred shares, compared with $88,824 or $4.71 a preferred share in the 1943 quarter. Dividends on the $4 preferred stock are in arrears.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $231,111 equal to 47 cents a common share, compared with revised net profit of $228,857 or 46 cents in the 1943 quarter.

Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp. reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 after $986,632 provision for taxes including reserve for renegotiation, of $253,497 equal to 51 cents a share, compared with $392,316 or 78 cents a share in the 1943 quarter.

Follansbee Steel Corp. reports a net loss of $171,316 for the quarter ended March 31, compared with a net profit of $187,133 equal to 71 cents a share in the 1943 quarter.

Cherry-Burrell Corp., manufacturer of dairy equipment, reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended April 30 of $253,800 equal to 49 cents a share, compared with $159,295 or 28 cents a share in the 1943 period.

Belding Heminway Co. reports net profit for the March quarter of $94,980 equal to 23 cents a share, compared with $151,140 or 37 cents a share in the 1943 quarter.

Alleghany Corp., and wholly owned subsidiary, reports profit for the March quarter of $5,395,615, compared with $418,942 for the 1943 quarter. The report said profit in the 1944 quarter includes $4,829,052 profit on sale of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway common stock and $10,000 credit adjustment of legal services charge. The 1943 quarter profit is exclusive of profit on purchase of the company's bonds carried separately to surplus account amounting to $67,738 in 1943 and $31,481 in 1942. Income from dividends and other sources in the 1944 quarter aggregated $1,383,845, against $1,448,443 for the quarter a year ago.

Senator Proposes Probe of SKF

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Truman Committee inquiry into the operations of SKF, the Swedish ball bearing firm, was proposed by Senator Nye (R-ND).

Senator Nye said in a statement that he was writing to the Truman Committee suggesting that the inquiry cover the operations in this country of SKF and the activities of William L. Batt, War Production Board vice-chairman and president of an American subsidiary of the Swedish concern.

"We are informed that government agencies are quietly investigating the extent to which SKF in Sweden is supplying the ball bearing deficiency in Nazi Germany, while at the same time it operates a subsidiary in this country," Senator Nye said.

AAA Official Says Tire Situation Still Critical

NEW YORK (AP)—Theodore E. Allen, secretary of the contest board of the American Automobile Associtaion, said that the nation had produced only 4,000,000 automobile tires of synthetic rubber in the first four months of the year, and "it will be a miracle" if the 1944 goal of 18,000,000 is reached.

Addressing a group of Government officials and industry representatives interested in automobile and tire conservation, Mr. Allen said greater emphasis should be placed on recapping and conserving tires now in use, and predicted that the next 10 months would be most critical in the tire shortage situation.

Research Manager

Dr. George R. Town

Named manager of research and engineering of the Stromberg-Carlson Company, Rochester, N. Y. Formerly assistant director of research Dr. Town joined the company in 1936 as an engineer.

Unions, N.A.M. Debate Matter Of Elections

WASHINGTON (AP) — National Labor Relations Board proposal to permit employers to test the majority status of unions when contract disputes arise under certain circumstances—as in the Montgomery Ward case—was pictured by labor unions as leading straight to disaster and upheld by an employer spokesman as a step in the public interest.

Labor's apprehension was manifest in the appearance before the board of eleven labor leaders and lawyers, all of whom vigorously opposed the proposed rule. The sole supporter of the proposal was R. S. Smethurst of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said most of the consequences envisioned by the labor spokesmen were "the familiar ghosts."

The issue was brought into focus in the Montgomery Ward case where a union's certification as exclusive bargaining agents was more than a year old and its contract had expired. The employer demanded new evidence that the union still spoke for the majority of the employees before continuing its contractural relations.

Present rules do not permit the employer to petition for a new election, except where two or more unions are contending for exclusive bargaining rights. The proposed rule would permit the employer to ask for an election which would be ordered if he showed a "reasonable doubt" that the union had lost a majority.

Union spokesmen foresaw a deluge of employer petitions which would require labor to indulge almost constantly in organizing campaigns — a situation they claimed would result in chaos and loss of war production.

Mr. Smethurst replied that if organizing activities stir strife, they do so initially just as much as the termination of a contract. He added he was convinced from discussions with employers that "very few" feel it desirable to seek an election.

"What do you need a rule for, then? asked Lee Pressmen, C. I. O. counsel.

"For those extraordinary cases," Mr. Smethurst said.

Removal of Stove Ration Weighed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board is studying a proposal to remove stoves from rationing, and a spokesman said a decision may be expected next week.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson ordered the inquiry at the request of Representative Calvin Johnson (R) of Illinois, who urged that coal, wood and gas cooking and heating stoves be freed and that manufacturers be allowed to increase production. WPB has included oil stoves in its investigation. Electric ranges are not rationed, but are sold only to those holding priority ratings.

New Syrup From Rye Will Relieve Corn Syrup Lack

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of a syrup from rye to relieve the shortage of corn syrup was announced by General Foods Corp.

The new syrup will be available in quantity soon for the baking and confectionery industry, a company spokesman said. The product was described as a "clean white syrup similar to corn syrup."

Thomas M. Rector, vice-president in charge of research and development, reported the new syrup is the result of two years of research by General Foods to find a method for making fine quality syrups from starchy cereal grains other than corn. The present successful process was discovered in an effort to develop a substitute for tapioca starch.

The company announcement said rye, being the most available grain at present, will be used to make the bulk of the new grain syrup. However, several cars of sorghum grain syrup have already been produced and sold and other starchy cereal grains may be utilized in the new process.

Do Corporate Statements Show That Profits Are Exorbitant?

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The problems of prices, wages and profits are never settled for long. They recur at astonishingly short intervals and create acrid controversies, in part because sources of information are so different, in part because self-interest plays down the adverse and plays up the favorable. Take the current cry that corporate profits are huge, too huge, and that therefore this war will produce a bigger grist of millionaires than did the last one. A look at the record should help one to get an objective picture of the business scene.

First of all, it should be indicated that average earnings figures have little significance unless they are shown in relation to other pertinent data. To say that net profit in one year was double that of four years before and from that draw the conclusion that wages therefore should be doubled, is altogether preposterous.

Wages vs. Dividends

Reasoning of this sort is exemplified by an article in a C. I. O. magazine this week. Speaking of aircraft companies' dividends, it said that such dividends in 1942 were 6½ times larger than in 1937, but that the average weekly wages of employees had risen by only two thirds in the same period. Based on such sophistry, wages should have been 6½ times the 1937 figure. This shows, says the magazine, "that workers have been treated most unfairly." That holders of stock in the concerns indicated may have had extremely unsatisfactory dividends in the earlier year, or that in the five-year period aircraft units may have just reached some sort of corporate maturity enabling adequate dividend payments, does not seem to the publication to be part of the syllogism.

Average figures are productive of many sorts of illusions, as are references to the "average man" whom no one has ever seen. But since averages are derived from totals, let us see whether any fast conclusions can be drawn from averages obtained by using U. S. Treasury figures, made available in a National City Bank compilation.

The best criterion available of course, as to whether profits today are exorbitant is the average rate of return on net worth. The government figure for all active companies in the nation, about 469,000, is 6.9 per cent in 1941, 6.8 per cent in 1942 and 6.9 per cent in 1943, the first figure being preliminary and the other two estimates. These returns are substantially larger than in the years 1935-40 when the country was recovering from the depression. In those six years returns were 3.3 per cent in 1935, 4.7 per cent in 1936, 4.9 per cent in 1937, 2.3 per cent in 1938, 4.3 per cent in 1939 and 4.9 per cent in 1940. In 1928 and 1929 net returns were 7.2 and 7.5 per cent respectively.

Profit Margin as Indicator

There is another compilation by the bank covering 2,625 leading corporations which shows that the average rate of return on net worth of these, probably the most efficient concerns, was 8.6 per cent in 1943, slightly better than in 1942 when the rate was 8.5 per cent. Combined net income of the companies in the tabulation rose to $4,966,000,000 in 1943 from $4,776,000,000 in 1942.

Another method of adjudging whether concerns as a whole are profiteering or not is to look at the profit margins. It was observed that in a group of 920 manufacturing companies, the net income after taxes was equal to 3.6 per dollar of sales in 1943, most of them reporting a decline from the previous year, when the average per cent of income to sales was 4.3. Actual profit in 1943 was $1,926,906,000 on sales of $53,238,822,000.

Profit margins were 6.5 cents in 1941 and 7.5 cents in 1940. Profit per dollar of sales for 1943 is not available for all U. S. companies, but it is estimated at 3.4 per cent. This is a surprisingly low margin, but it produced larger net because of the vastly greater volume of output.

Just what is an equitable profit margin cannot be determined satisfactorily by striking an average or by comparing one company with another or one industry with another industry. Situations are always changing and managements must always be preparing for the uncertainties of the future. One industry is more hazardous than another. One caters to purchasers of luxuries, another to different strata of buying power; one is largely seasonal, another stable all the year. And so it goes. In a free market capital will go where the incentive is adequate for the risks involved.

What Is an Exorbitant Profit?

Why should the automobile industry get a larger profit margin than the steel industry? SEC data for 1942 show that the automotive companies with total net sales of $3,588,463,000 had a net profit of $195,426,000 which was 5.4 per cent of sales and 13.3 per cent of net worth. The steel industry didn't do so well. With net sales of $5,423,446,000, its per cent of profit on sales was 3.4, while its per cent of net worth was 5.8. Was the automotive profit exorbitant, and that of the steel, the prince and pauper industry, inadequate?

It is not surprising that labor, taking a quick look at the tremendous rise in gross earnings and at net income in the last three years equal to or better than any three previous consecutive years on record, sets out to demand increased wages before the war ends. Higher wages will be harder to extract when the soldier citizenry returns and manpower becomes plentiful. But in denouncing the Little Steel formula, the unions overlook the inevitable connection between rising wages and rising prices. Unless wage increases can be taken out of the profit margin or absorbed by greater efficiency, they foster inflation which the government is pledged to fight. Probably no hard and fast formula which will give a wage satisfactory to labor unions and a return sufficient to attract capital will be agreed upon during the war period. So long as their interests are divergent just so long will their demands be extremely difficult to resolve.

What About Millionaires?

The statement that more war millionaires are being created out of this war is not being borne out by the facts. As renegotiation and excess profits taxes have held down corporate earnings, so have income taxes and cautious dividend policy held down personal incomes. Corporations as a whole are not disbursing their profits as freely as in 1936 or 1937. In fact, the aggregate of dividends paid out are shown to be progressively smaller in the last three years. They total far less than in the years 1928, 29-30.

While disbursements increased in 1940 and 1941, they fell off in the last two years due to heavier taxes and the need for larger working capital to handle the greatly expanded volume of business. Management has held down dividends because of the reconversion problem and because corporations must have money on hand to keep people on the pay roll after war orders cease. The corporation must be ready for inventory losses and must have reserves for rehabilitation, deferred maintenance and in instances, dismissal pay. Much of the current high income, which would seem to justify higher dividends, may turn out after reconversion and renegotiation, not to be profits at all.

As the American Institute of Accountants says: "The question whether excessive profits are being made from the war cannot be answered by generalizing with respect to business as a whole, or by averaging results of groups of corporations, but only by careful study of the reports of each individual corporation concerned, giving due weight to variations in accounting policies and procedure, and to the important elements of estimate and judgment which are present in all profit determinations."

Food Supply Seen Ample in Next Few Months, Then Tighter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said prospect point to an abundant supply of most foods for civilians during the next few months, but cautioned that a tighter situation may develop later in the year.

The bureau said per capita consumption of food this year is expected to average substantially the same as last year. It said, however, that the rate of civilian consumption during the first third of the year was above that likely to prevail during the remainder of the year.

Civilian consumption of meats, it said, may average about 10 pounds per person less in the last six months of the year than during the first half of the year, due to heavy marketings and slaughter of livestock during the first six months.

The per capita rate of meat consumption for the year is expected to average about 145 pounds compared with 137 pounds last year. The rate is expected to drop to about 135 pounds during the last half of the year compared with a rate of 155 prevailing during the first half of the year.

The bureau said civilian supplies of canned fruits and vegetables next fall and winter may be from 15 to 20 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Power Output Up In May 13 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended May 13 was 4,238,375,000 kilowatthours compared with 4,233,756,000 in the preceding week and 3,969,161,000 in the same period last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Major geographic divisions reported percentage increases in power use over the same week last year as follows: New England 0.7, Mid Atlantic 4.0, Central Industrial 5.5, West Central 4.4, Southern States 7.4, Pacific Coast 19.8, Rocky Mountain district was down 9.4 per cent.

Store Sales Up 31 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales were 31 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week last year, reflecting the later date of Mother's Day this week, the Federal Reserve Board reported. In the preceding week, such sales were 9 per cent above the same period a year ago, revised figures showed.

Federal Water & Gas

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted Federal Water & Gas Corporation an additional three months, ending August 19, in which to complete compliance with an order for divestment and recapitalization of subsidiaries.

Date for World Money Parley Reported Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported to have decided to go ahead and call a world monetary conference to consider plans for stabilizing international finance and promoting postwar world prosperity.

Informed quarters said a specific date already had been chosen. Pinehurst, N. C., a resort with large hotel facilities, has been mentioned in speculation as one possible site.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Harry D. White, Treasury monetary expert, conferred with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, and presumably the decision to call the conference was reached at that time.

That such a conference would be held has been certain since monetary experts of 34 united and associated nations agreed last April 21 on broad outlines of a postwar stabilization program, including an $8,000,000,000 gold-based stabilization fund.

The agreement approved in principle by the monetary experts of 34 nations calls for the United States to contribute about $2,500,000,000 to the international stabilization fund. Britain would put in about $1,250,000,000 and Russia about $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau explained the tentative agreement to congressional committees in private before the terms were publicly announced. At that time, he also assured them that President Roosevelt would name Senators and House members on a committee to represent this country at any international conference looking toward a formal stabilization agreement.

Mr. Morgenthau also emphasized that any program drafted by an international conference would be subject to approval by Congress.

Chrysler, C. I. O. Union Ordered To End Detroit Strike

DETROIT (AP) — The Regional War Labor Board has issued an order directing the Chrysler Corp. and officials of Local 490, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), to take immediate steps to restore production in Chrysler plants where 10,000 have been on strike for four days.

William Jenkins, president of the U. A. W. local, said it was "entirely possible" the strikers might refuse to heed the back-to-work directive. He agreed, however, to call a week-end meeting of the local to consider the issue.

Seven Chrysler war plants have been affected by the stoppage, which began when A. F. of L. teamsters sought to deliver soft drinks from a bottling works where C. I. O. beverage workers were engaged in a jurisdictional strike, to the Highland Park Chrysler Plant. Chrysler employees are affiliated with the U. A. W.-C. I. O., and a dispute developed.

The plant management dismissed three U. A. W. stewards who ousted an A. F. of L. driver from the premises and the walkout followed, spreading to other Chrysler plants.

George F. Addes, secretary treasurer of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., warned that the international union would be asked to take drastic action against members participating in the unauthorized stoppages unless officers of the local ordered a return to work within 24 hours.

Worthington Pump Buys Electric Firm

NEW YORK (AP) — Worthington Pump & Machinery Co. has purchased the Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., it was announced.

Harry C. Beaver, president of Worthington, and Walter H. Feldmann, head of Electric Machinery, said in a joint statement Electric Machinery will continue to operate independently of the other Worthington activities. Its present executive personnel, with Mr. Feldmann as president, will continue.

Electric Machinery produces motors and electric generators and Worthington Pump has been a buyer of its products for many years.

Group Named to Aid Postwar Tax Study

NEW YORK (AP)—Roswell Magill, former Under Secretary of the Treasury and professor of law at Columbia University, has announced the formation of a committee to aid in the study of federal postwar tax policies.

Mr. Magill, who will be chairman, said "the committee will undertake to outline tax policies and to suggest revenue proposals which will be appropriate to the postwar fiscal needs of both federal and state governments."

He said the project—financed under a special grant from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh—included these committeemen:

Fred R. Fairchild, Knox Professor of Economics, Yale University; Rowland R. Hughes, comptroller, National City Bank of New York; Victor H. Stempf, president, American Institute of Accountants, and Thomas N. Tarleau, recently tax legislative counsel of the Treasury. Harley L. Lutz, professor of public finance at Princeton University, will head the research staff.

Brewster Officials

Jesse E. Hartman

Above: Harry F. Morton, associate of Henry J. Kaiser for more than 10 years, elected chairman of the board of Brewster Aeronautical Corp., and, below, Preston Lockwood, former secretary of the company, named president, succeeding Mr. Kaiser, who declined re-election to both offices. Both Mr. Morton and Mr. Lockwood were named directors.

Hull Asks Industry Turn to Goods Not Requiring Tariffs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull called on American businessmen to turn this country's tremendous war-developed productive capacity to industries which will not call for heavy tariff protection or subsidies when peace comes.

In the reconversion period, Mr. Hull said, business should go into lines of production that can stand on their own feet without such governmental aids, which he said were ultimately damaging to the country's foreign relations.

Mr. Hull said, in a statement made in connection with National Foreign Trade Week, opening May 21, that shifts from war to peace economies after the last war entailed commercial blunders of discrimination and protectionism that led eventually to world-wide depression and World War II.

"Neither this country nor the world could stand a repetition of the bitter resentment among nations . . . and the economic chaos" which resulted, he declared.

The United States should take the lead, he said, toward a new system of international trade relations, a leadership which devolves upon this country because of its great economic strength.

"We ourselves cannot live in prosperity and security in our own country while people in other countries are suffering want and being driven to despair by economic hardship."

Relaxing of Building Curb Seen Unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board held out little hope of an early relaxation of restrictions on private housing construction, despite a prediction by a National Housing Agency official that a partial resumption of such building was in the offing.

The trouble is a lumber shortage, explained Philip Boyd, head of WPB's forest products division. He said military demands for lumber are increasing steadily.

A few hours earlier, L. H. Keyserling, general counsel for NHA, had testified before the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds that WPB soon would issue priorities and release building materials for a partial resumption of private housing construction. Private building has been restricted since April, 1942.

M. A. Hanna Exchange Plan Approved by Stockholders

CLEVELAND (AP) — Stockholders of the M. A. Hanna Co., Cleveland iron ore, coal and shipping concern, in a special meeting approved issuance of 100,000 new $4.25 preferred shares to be exchanged for a portion of the 128,531 outstanding shares of $5 preferred stock.

The new stock will be exchanged for $5 preferred at the rate of one and one-twentieth new shares for each old share held.

The exchange, to be made in the order applications are received, will be started after registration statement filed April 29 with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective.

Postwar Airplane Seen Vital But Specialized Factor in Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The airplane which has won the respect and admiration of the world as a weapon of war will in peacetime become a vital but specialized instrument to expand international trade, it was learned here on eve of the opening of Foreign Trade Week. Experts have already prepared charts and diagrams indicating what items—type, volume and destination—can move most profitably by air when trade once again becomes normal.

Obviously with peace, airplane and Jeep motors, bomber repair parts, machine tools, nuts and bolts—items which make up the major part of international air cargoes now—will no longer dominate shipments. The factor of cost which is irrelevant in wartime will become important. But officials expect that when peace comes the charges for air cargo which runs 70 cents a ton-mile now may be cut in half. While that is below present cost of the service, enough volume of business is expected to be attracted to the airways to make it profitable.

Aviation designers already have on hand plans for newer and larger and more efficient types of cargo planes. Air express experts contend that air transports in peacetime will carry some part of everything that enters into international trade. That is, while they will not generally carry grainloads or locomotives, they will carry grain samples and locomotive cylinder heads.

Envisages 24-Hour Service

Pan-America's President Juan Trippe has promised that with the equipment envisaged 24-hour service for cargo as well as passengers and mail can be provided between the United States and the most distant capitals of South America, Africa and Australia, with transit time to Europe only 10 hours.

Two other airminded businessmen, Henry J. Kaiser and Howard Hughes, see trade taking to the air. Already they have War Production Board approval to complete the first of three eight-engine all-plywood 200-ton flying boats each capable of carrying 60 tons of cargo. The largest aircraft now in operation is the Martin "Mars" used as a Navy transport. With the capacity of a 15-room house the Mars on its test flights to Brazil and Hawaii carried 20 tons of cargo and mail.

Air express or air freght opens up wide new fields in the transportation of perishables. Items now carried will move in much larger volume as the rates are reduced, air experts are confident Baby chicks, currency, papers, precious stones, flowers, newsreels, magazines, newspapers, samples, women's wear, stockings, lace, works of art will, according to these authorities, move more and more by air.

Seven Air Gateways

Probable imports in increasing amounts by air will be: clothing from Europe, essential oils, fresh foods, leather goods, Panama hats, raw furs, sponges, tropical fish and butterflies, watches.

There are at the moment seven great air gateways in the United States through which international trade by air in peacetime would undoubtedly be carried on. From New York clippers leave constantly for Europe. From Miami they fan out over trunk routes to the Caribbean, Central and South America. From New Orleans they reach Central America and the Canal Zone. From Brownsville, Texas and Los Angeles they fly south via Mexico City. While from San Francisco clippers hop to Hawaii and beyond, and from Seattle they reach Alaska.

Air transportation enthusiasts while predicting a great future for trade by air do not expect it to supplant surface transportation. Rather they see aviation's function as aiding and supplementing cargo movement by surface carriers.

L. Welsh Pogue, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, recently said: "I am not one of those who think that the airplane is going to eliminate the railroad and the steamship from the cargo field. The principal impetus to air cargo will be in the development of new markets."

Agricultural experts both here and in South America are visualizing considerable exchange of seeds and plant cuttings by air.

Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, predicted following his return from a tour of Latin America the greatest trade era in American history following the war. And, he added, "Aviation is the key to the whole scheme of things to come."

Donald M. Nelson, War Production chairman, recently estimated that 6 per cent (in terms of value) of all materials imported by the United States in 1943 came by air.

Fahey Warns Prices Of City Homes Show 'Runaway' Tendency

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A warning against a "runaway" price movement in city homes, coupled with inflationary mortgage lending on such property was issued today by John H. Fahey, commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

Mr. Fahey said the trend in many sections paralleled the boom market of the twenties which, he noted, "collapsed in a tide of foreclosures."

"With prices on existing homes far above normal because of the stoppage of the construction of houses for all except war workers, mortgages in unjustifiable amounts are now being made in an increasing list of cities and towns throughout the country," Mr. Fahey said.

"The chief exception to the general trend is in the Northeastern States, where only in 1942 did home values begin to recover from the extreme deflation of the thirties. Even in these States real estate prices and loans are now climbing to hazardous levels in a few communities."

All classes of financial institutions now are making loans based on valuations "far beyond a reasonable level." Mr. Fahey said, "in the same States where similar lending practices led the nation into the record-breaking mortgage panic which began in 1930."

The States he named as "well in front" in the movement were California, Michigan, Ohio, Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington.

WLB Directive Ends Strike of Foremen

DETROIT, May 20 (AP)—Acceding to a War Labor directive, Aeronautical Products, Inc., reinstated on a "status quo" its foremen who participated in the strike by which foremen in a number of Detroit plants sought recognition of the Foremen's Association of America.

The action came after a conference between Alfred Jackson, president of the company, and Ronald W. Haughton, regional WLB disputes director.

Permission was given by the WLB to shift some of the foremen to production jobs, but Mr. Haughton said their salaries and classifications must remain the same as before, pending further negotiations. He planned to confer with F. A. A. officials on the company's proposed production changes.

Production was reported in virtual full swing last night at plants of the Packard Motor Car Co., Hudson Motor Car Co., Murray Corp. of America and Gar Wood Industries. In plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company normal work was expected to be restored by Monday.

The strike of 3,300 foremen, which ended yesterday, made more than 50,000 production workers idle.

New Ceilings Set On Early Potatoes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration established new ceiling prices for 1944 early white potatoes which will result in an average retail increase of 5 per cent over last year's cost.

The new prices, effective May 22 and extending through June 30, were recommended by the War Food Administration to stimulate production. OPA said the new scale will give growers a return sufficient to compensate for the loss of incentive payments made in 1943 to encourage production.

The maximum prices per one hundred pounds, for shipping points, follow:

May 16-31, Florida area north of Charlotte, Glades and Martin Counties and east of Swanee River, $3.40; California $3.80; all other area, $3.25.

June 1-4, California, $3.40; all other areas, $2.90.

June 16-30, California, $3.40; all other areas, $2.90.

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Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Elliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, May 20, 1944

A Saturday Page

Descendants of First Negroes Now Educated Farm Owners

By Emily J. Reid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Frogmore, S. C.

Off the coast of South Carolina is a nest of islands, of which St. Helena is the center. All were once famous for growing sea island cotton. Today, due to the influence of Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School for Negroes, the inhabitants of St. Helena are a self-sustaining community of educated farmers and artisans. Penn School has the distinction of being the oldest school for Negroes in the South.

When the War between the States forced the planters on the coast to flee to the interior, the slaves were left on the land. These Negroes had never lived anywhere in the New World except St. Helena; they had come direct from Africa and are still said to be the purest African blood to be found in the United States.

The plight of the Negroes appealed to two women of Philadelphia, Miss Laura M. Towne and Miss Ellen Murray—war workers of that early day. They came to St. Helena in 1862. Their first work was to organize the community, find food, clothing and work for the Negroes, and then to open a training school for all the people. William Penn was honored in naming the school and good financial help came from Penn's city of Philadelphia.

Compassionate, Enlightened

At once Penn School became the center of life on the island. The school taught the Negroes first how to live, how to work; it trained their hands, taught them health principles and right living. It taught them that they were to become independent by using their own abilities and resources. And always it held up the goal of ownership of their farms.

The islands were once profitable for growing the famous long staple cotton; but the boll weevil changed all that. Five years before the weevil invaded St. Helena the farmers were told what to expect and were prepared for the change to another kind of farming. One Negro said he would kick the weevils out of his field. Many of them doubted the forecast, but all entered the plan for abandoning sea island cotton. Now the islands are given to truck gardening and stock raising. The Negro economic problem in miniature has been met, for the most part, by home industries.

Pattern of Schooling

Penn School, now over 80 years old, is an example of the type of education for the Negro, now being adopted by leading schools for the race. Tuskegee Institute is a notable example. Education as expressed by the "three R's" is not all the education offered. Booker Washington insisted that agriculture was the only industry in which Negroes could excel without rivalry of whites and urged his race to learn scientific farming.

Under the guidance of Penn School, the farmers of St. Helena rank highest in the per cent of Negro owners of farms of any people in the United States. And the farmers hold to their land with a determination that leads them to join co-operatively in helping each other to keep their farms from passing out of their control.

Penn places the child at the center and around him in ever-widening circles are parents, farm, home, and community. Boys are taught useful trades, such as blacksmithing, wheelwright, cobbler, harness maker, in addition to truck growing, animal husbandry, etc. Girls are taught all kinds of housekeeping, sewing, canning. With this training, the inhabitants are on the road to economic independence.

Land Army

War has affected Penn and its community; they feel that they are a part of the land army back of the fighting forces. Each department works to increase its output of foodstuffs. The island has some members in the armed services.

Being on the coast, Penn School has organized a ground Post, where boys and girls of the Victory Corps took their turns maintaining a 24-hour Watch. Whites and Negroes, adult and youth of the school have taken their part in the Watch.

The principals, Miss Rossa B. Cooley and Miss Grace Biglow House, who 40 years ago succeeded the original founders of Penn School, resigned recently and Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Kester were selected to head the third regime of the school's history. The new principals are Southern by birth and education. Mr. Kester is widely known for his promotion of friendly relations between the races and for his championship of the economically depressed. At his installation the school rang its Liberty Bell, which hangs in the belfry of the oldest school building for Negroes in the South. It also showed the film "To Live as Free Men," based on Miss Cooley's history of the islanders, who rising from slavery have reached their present state. Penn School is recognized as one of the most significant experiments in rural education in America.

It was a school that made all the difference to the Negroes left on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, back in the sixties, and this school, Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural, has been the heart of the island ever since, teaching and encouraging the families descended from those original Negroes left when the plantation owners fled. Top right, the old building, said to be the oldest schoolhouse for Negroes in the South. Upper left, a model cottage at the school, part of the homemaking education there. Lower left, Assembly Hall of the school. Right, home of a Negro farmer on the island.

Through the Editor's Window

Junior Business Booms on Our Hill

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every now and then Our Hill suddenly becomes populated with Business Ventures. We have never discovered what causes each new spurt into Trade, but whatever the cause the spurt is rather general. Former pirates, G-men, Commandos—yes, and the little brothers forced into the ignominious roles of "Japs" and "Germans" in order to remain in the game, ring our doorbells or meet us on the side lawn in the guise of Captains of Industry.

At such times we buy or subscribe to the strangest assortment of magazines, which clutter up our tables and eventually thicken our waste-paper piles with literature we never even intended to read. One day we purchased three copies of the same one in quick succession. "I suppose we oughtn't to encourage them," we tell each other, ruefully, "but how can we say 'no' when they look so eager and round-eyed and are trying so hard to seem like grown-ups!"

★ ★ ★

It was during the most recent spurt that we became customers of Dickie, our very shy, blue-eyed Egg Man. At first it seemed almost impossible to have a business conversation with him—he being ready to take to his heels with bashfulness—but we did our part, for his mother had confided that she felt a little business "would teach him responsibility." Seven is perhaps rather young to go into Trade. He can count his money, now, and can make easy changes without dissolving in confusion. We save commercial egg boxes (so he won't bring our precious purchases in paper bags), and we have got used to knowing that when the back-doorbell rings and we can see no one there, it is our Egg Man hiding behind the corner of the house for fear of being at the door when we open it.

Being mere customers, however, is not nearly so strenuous at the height of these Business Booms as being Parents, we are assured. To list the episodes in the business life of our neighbors Ted and Homer, is to write the history in miniature of American enterprise. Ted's talents seem to lie in promotion. He is an organizer, a great industrialist of vast schemes. He sees Business in terms of signing us all up hopefully to count on him to take care of our gardens or our lawns for an entire season; but having organized us as his United Customers his enthusiasm wanes. It is then that his conscientious parents step in, the effort to make him keep his side of the contract being largely theirs from then on.

★ ★ ★

Homer's activities at present run to livestock—in pairs—with prospective customers rounded up in advance for offspring. At the moment his back yard is housing (in various stages from de luxe to tenement style) some third-generation hens, some carrier pigeons, Belgian hares, and Daisy the goat. Homer has been in the egg business, too, and the vegetable business—or should we say his parents have been?—and presumably will eventually be in the goat business, or goats' milk and cheese business.

One day we met him with three hens in his bicycle basket. That was in the height of his (or his drafted parents') ventures in the chicken business. To an astonished father he said one night, "Dad, could I borrow $100?" Discussion naturally followed, to reveal that Homer had arranged with a farmer to market his surplus fowl. Clients had already been located for the first batch. The little item of decapitation, cleaning, and plucking was too detailed for so enterprising a Business Head. Once more, his Parents to the rescue (they tell us they have to retire together at intervals during these episodes to double up with mirth in private); and in order to help Homer keep his bargains with clients and with the farmer, his busy, well-to-do parents got up at 4 a. m. to clean and pluck fowls for the neighbors!

★ ★ ★

As for the neighbors, some of them are still weeding stray blackberry canes out of odd places since the year the budding Business Men next door persuaded their father to plant several hundred square feet of his garden with small fruits to provide produce the next season for a co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Stand which never in the end materialized. But the history of Our Hill can, we think, record that this is practically the only experiment in Trade that our Business Experts have not at least tried on their co-operative customers—and parents.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Should "nor" be used with all negatives, or only with "neither"? In your "Which Is Correct?" column in the April 22 Christian Science Monitor, should not "so" have been used instead of "as" in the eighth from the last line, "not so noticeable" instead of "not as noticeable"?

Answer: It is correct to use *nor* rather than *or*, following a negative such as *no, not, never*. For example, if you have a negative statement and wish to add another parallel to it in meaning, you join the second one to it with *nor*: We had no dry firewood, nor matches. He was not a Great Dane, nor did he look like a Boxer. (The *nor* often forces an inverted order in the wording.) They never spoke of it again, nor did they act as if they remembered it. (Notice the comma before *nor* in each sentence. A comma is preferred before *and, but, or,* and *nor*, to separate the parts of a compound sentence or of a compound or parallel construction.)

"Not *so* noticeable" is correct; and is our face red!

"In negative statements and in questions implying a negative answer, good usage requires the correlatives so . . . as, rather than as . . . as." (Woolley's Handbook of Good English.) The same authority lists as "doubtful": The modern nations are not *as* artistic *as* the ancient nations were. It offers as "preferable": The modern nations are not *so* artistic *as* the ancient nations were. (And, by the way, that—about the nations—seems a silly statement. It is repeated here simply to illustrate a point in grammatical usage.)

Write the Education Editor

The Youthful Philosopher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have watched you, little lad,
As you thought out the mystery
Of a hammer and a nail.
Over and over you steadied the nail
And brought the hammer down
Only to see the nail tumble over.

Then light dawned in your eyes:
With a little cry of understanding
You held the nail
With one chubby hand
And brought the hammer down
On its head.

Breathless with achievement,
Flushed with triumph,
You faced me:
And I knew at once
That you had found your way
Out of the dream of Babyhood
Into the world of Progress.

Perhaps there was a mist in my eyes,
But in yours there shone
A starry challenge
As if you said:
"Now that I have solved the problem
Of the hammer and the nail,
I am confident and unafraid;
Bring on your problems, World;
As they come, I will be able to solve them.
Nothing can make me uncertain again:
Have I not solved the problem
Of the hammer and the nail?"

ELEANOR G. B. YOUNG

Sing With Your Toddler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Singing With Peter and Patsy, by Ann Sterling Boesel. Illus. by Pelagie Doane. Oxford University Press, New York. N. Y., $2.

Here is a delightful little book of songs to sing with your small tots, in school or at home. The songs are short and easy, and of good musical quality; the words about the everyday and also the adventure experiences of babies of from, say, two to six.

In a short preface the author, who has studied the problems of teaching the nursery school and kindergarten child to sing on tune, gives the parent or teacher excellent advice on teaching the little songs to "Peter" and "Patsy." The songs are on "Doing Things" like getting up, dressing, putting toys away, counting to ten; on "Out Doors and Animals"; on "Special Days," like Hallowe'en and Valentine's Day; and on "The End of the Day."

At first, the child joins in at certain musical phrases or refrains which are enclosed in brackets, not singing the whole song until these parts are familiar. This guards against his singing off tune or wandering through a tune without really singing it.

With these simple little songs and the help Ann Boesel gives, a mother who knows almost nothing about music can bring an experience of singing together into the home. And the sketches, in color, are entrancing!

Library School In Uruguay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two years ago an American library was established in Uruguay by the American Council of Learned Societies. Since then the Escuela de Bibliotecnia, or school of library science, has been founded in Montevideo. This new plan offers for the first time a general survey course and practice in library science. The program of studies included "History of books and printing; History of libraries in ancient and medieval times, with special emphasis on libraries in Latin America and Uruguay; Bibliography; Types of libraries and their services; the Ideal Library, and other subjects related to library management and efficiency.

The response to this opportunity for training at this library school was so enthusiastic that enrollment had to be limited because accommodations for all were not possible at that time. The establishment of this school of library science has, even in this short time, awakened attention to the need of more and better libraries in the various communities and it is hoped that a nation-wide library association will be formed to create wider opportunities for libraries and librarians.

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Sports News

Braves, Red Sox Prominent In Major League Spotlight

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's weekly baseball round-up finds both the Red Sox and Braves in the big-league spotlight.

By taking the final game of the Cardinal series yesterday, 4-3, behind Jim "Knuckler" Tobin, the Braves stretched their winning record in the western half of the National League to seven out of 11. They have won 11 of their most recent 16 starts, and early today were at the head of the second division, 2½ games out of second place and a mere contest under a .500 pace.

Among other things, Bob Coleman is the first manager to take a series from the league-leading Cardinals this year.

A Grand Job

This Coleman fellow certainly is doing a grand job. His ball players, individually and collectively, are some distance from being the finest in the league. But he gets the best out of them. He plays a sound though unspectacular percentage game, in direct contrast to the "take a chance" system often employed here by Casey Stengel. The Braves' pitching at the moment is the most effective in the circuit. Tobin, Red Barrett, Nate Andrews and Ira Hutchinson are winning, and Al Javery should be, although every factor of ill fortune seems to work against him on the mound.

Here at home, the Red Sox have maintained no better than a mediocre pace in their Fenway series with the western clubs of the American League, yet today were just 4½ games from the first-place Browns and 6 percentage points from sixth as they continued the series with the White Sox. The reason for this, of course, is the remarkable balance of this 1944 American League. For example, with the lone exception of the Yankees, every club in the circuit had either a three won and two lost, or two and three record from Monday through Friday of this week.

Yanks Losing

The Yankees, who rocketed to first place when Manager Joe McCarthy returned a couple of weeks ago, today were fighting a four-game losing streak, started by the White Sox and continued yesterday by the Browns. The world champions were blanked by Orval Grove of Chicago in one of the setbacks.

The Senators probably have the best balanced club in the league, yet are unable to walk away from the field. Ossie Bluege's pitching is the circuit's best. However, the Harridge loop still lacks a standout hitting club. If these early weeks are a sample of the future, this race should be the greatest in history.

Meanwhile, the Cardinals are not dominating the National League as their backers predicted they would. The Braves slowed them down. The week's best record in the first division belongs to the Pirates, who have managed three out of four.

* * *

Briefs. . . After a successful stay in Chicago, the Phillies lost three out of four in St. Louis and two out of three at Cincinnati, which took considerable wind out of Freddy Fitzsimmons' sails. . . The individual star of the week, of course, was Clyde Shoun of the Reds, who pitched a no-hitter against the Braves. . . The Dodgers are the hitting stars of the N. L., but are lost in the second division with feeble pitching.

Mike Ryba pitched and batted the Red Sox to a 3-2, 12-inning triumph over the White Sox yesterday. . . He hurled three hitless innings, then singled home the deciding run in the 12th . . . Mike always was handy with the bludgeon. . . With 10 out of 15 in the last three games, Bobby Doerr this morning was up to .301 at bat. . . The Red Sox close their home stand tomorrow by playing a double-header with the White Sox. . . The Braves are home next Wednesday, with the Pirates the party of the second part.

Two Coaches Are Set for Reunion In Hanover Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—Harry Hillman and Lawson Robertson, who hold the world's record for the three-legged race, made back in the days when they were among the top-notch amateur track athletes in the country, will hold a reunion next Saturday at Hanover, New Hampshire, when Dartmouth entertains Pennsylvania's track team in a dual meet.

Hill, in his 35th season as coach of the Green, and Robertson, completing his 29th season, have continued as coaches a rivalry that started 40 years ago before either started coaching.

Pennsylvania and Dartmouth have met on the track since 1913, but it was not until 1916, when Robertson started here, that the two matched wits in track meets as coaches. Since then Robbie has conquered his old running mate 10 times, while Hillman has won 4 times. In the last meet, held in 1941 at Hanover, Pennsylvania won 72½ to 62½.

The Green has a better rounded team this year than it had three years ago and is regarded as the favorite to win the meet. With Don Burnham and other stars, Hillman is better manned than Robertson, who does not have a single outstanding athlete on his team.

The meet will be the next to the last of the season for Pennsylvania, its only remain engagement calling for its participation in the annual heptagonal games, which will be held at West Point on June 3.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

McBride	.370	Newsome	.258
Cronin	.359	Culberson	.224
Johnson	.338	Conroy	.200
Partee	.333	Lake	.183
Wagner	.333	Metkovich	.091
Fox	.321	Lazor	.000
Doerr	.301	Peacock	.000
Tabor	.289		

Braves

Phillips	.380	Sheme	.226
Holmes	.336	Ross	.224
Ryan	.304	Hofferth	.217
Masi	.304	Gladu	.207
Klutts	.265	Wietelmann	.195
Workman	.248	Etchison	.167
Masi	.240	Clemens	.125
Nieman	.233	Sandlock	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Hausmann	0	1
Hughson	3	1	Wood	0	1
Ryba	3	1	Johnson	0	1
O'Neill	2	2	Terry	0	4
Woods	1	2	Lucier	0	0
Bowman	1	2			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	0	Cardoni	0	1
Andrews	4	2	Javery	0	5
Tobin	4	3	Lindquist	0	0
Barrett	3	4	Klopp	0	0

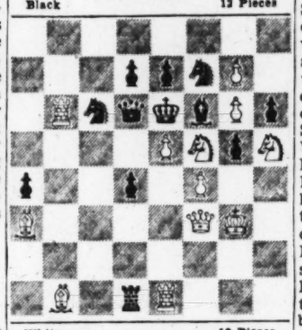
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

May 20, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2673
By V. Rosado

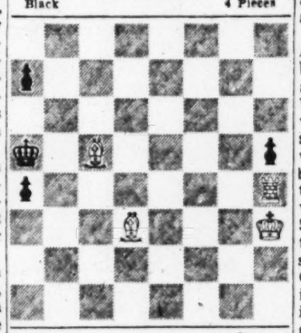
Black — 13 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces
8/3ppktP1/1Rktqkb Pp/4PKtpKt/p3p1P2/-B4QK1/8/1B1rRJ
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, April 26, 1936. "Triple Schiffmann blended with half-pin and cross-check.")

Problem No. 2674
By V. Rosado

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
8/p7/8/k1B4p/p6R/3B3K/8/8
White to play and mate in three
(Mid-West Chess News, September, 1940.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2671. B-Kt

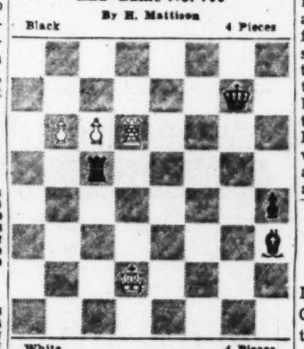
No. 2672.

1.	R-Kt5	threatens
2.	B-B5ch	K-Kt3
2.	P-R5 mate	
1.	. . . .	Q-Kt7ch
2.	Kt-K2	Q moves
3.	Kt-Q4 mate	
1.	. . . .	PxKtch
2.	KxP	Q moves
3.	Kt-Kt4 mate	

End-Game No. 699. Fine won with 29 RxQP, QxR; 30 QxPch, K-R3; 31 Q-Kt7ch, K-Kt4; 32 Q-B6ch, K-R3; 33 Q-B4ch, Q-Kt4; 34 B-Kt7ch, K-R4; 35 Q-B3ch, Q-Kt5; 36 Q-Q5ch, Q-B4; 37 Q-Qch, Q-Kt5; 38 P-KB3, Q-K3; 39 P-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 40 K-Kt2, QxKP; 41 P-B4ch, KxP; 42 Q-KR, Resigns.

End-Game No. 700
By H. Mattison

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
White to play and win
(First Prize (tied), Schachmatny Listok, 1929. One of many brilliant and breath-taking endings in Cherner's "Chessbook Magic," just published.)

Championship Brilliancy

The game below, from the fourth round of the championship, shows Fine as master of combination-play. Beginning with his sacrifice on his 29th move, he initiated a combination which 12 moves later resulted in inevitable mate.

Fine's handling of his bishops is masterful.

Slav Defense

Fine White	Shainswit Black	Fine White	Shainswit Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 B-QB3	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-B3	23 QxB	Q-B3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 QR-Q	R-Q4(a)
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 RxR	PxR
5 P-R4	B-B4	26 Q-KB4	Kt-B3
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	27 P-K3	K-Kt2
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	28 R-Q	Q-K3
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	29 RxP	QxR
9 PxP	KtxP	30 QxPch	K-R3
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	31 Q-Kt7ch	K-Kt4
11 B-Kt2	B-K2	32 Q-B6ch	K-R3
12 Castles	B-K3	33 Q-B4ch	Q-Kt4
13 KtxKt	KtxKt	34 B-Kt7ch	K-R4
14 P-R5	P-QR3	35 Q-B3ch	Q-Kt5
15 Kt-K4	R-Q	36 Q-Q5ch	Q-B4
16 Q-B2	Castles	37 Q-Qch	Q-Kt5
17 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	38 P-B3	Q-K3
18 BxB	P-B3	39 P-Kt4ch	K-Kt4
19 B-B4	KR-K	40 K-Kt3	QxKP
20 B-K4	P-KKt3	41 P-R4ch	KxP
21 B-Q2	B-Q4	42 Q-Rch	Resigns

(a) Black hates to give up control of the Q-file, but this involves isolating the QP, hardly a promising decision to come to.

Another Championship Game

This game shows Shainswit on the winning side of a Slav Defense.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Shainswit White	Neidich Black	Shainswit White	Neidich Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 B-KKt5	Castles
2 P-QB4	P-B3	17 QR-B	B-Q3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 ER-Q	B-K3(a)
4 P-K3	P-K3	19 Kt-Q2	P-R3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	20 BxKt	PxB
6 B-Q3	PxP	21 BxP	K-R2
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	22 P-QKt3	R-Kt1
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	23 B-B4	B-R6
9 Castles	P-B4	24 P-Kt3	P-B4
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	25 PxP	B-B4
11 Kt-K4	B-K2	26 P-B6	Q-Kt3
12 PxP	KtxP	27 B-Q3ch	K-R
13 KtxKt	BxKt	28 B-R4	Q-R2
14 Q-K3	Q-K2	29 RxB	Resigns
15 P-K4	P-K4		

(a) The variation beginning with Black's 7th, the Meran Defense, is very difficult for Black at best, and in this game his K side demonstration is doomed to failure because his development is inferior.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	17	13	.586
½	New York	14	10	.583
½	Washington	15	11	.577
2½	Philadelphia	13	13	.500
3	Chicago	13	14	.481
4½	Cleveland	12	16	.429
4½	Detroit	12	16	.429
4½	BOSTON	11	15	.423

Results May 19
Boston 3, Chicago 2 (12 innings).
Detroit 4, Washington 1.
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 1.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	19	8	.704
3½	Cincinnati	15	11	.577
4	Pittsburgh	14	10	.583
4½	Philadelphia	13	11	.542
6	BOSTON	14	15	.483
6½	New York	13	14	.481
7½	Brooklyn	11	15	.423
15	Chicago	5	19	.217

Results May 19
Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 2, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 2.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6021

Allies Hope Russia Enters International Sports Arena

LONDON—Questions recently put to a committee of well-known sports leaders assembled here periodically by the International Sports Fellowship make it obvious that sportsmen and sportswomen of the other Allied nations are looking forward to the day when the members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will enter the international sports area. Several notabilities like W. W. Wakefield, now a Member of Parliament but formerly captain of England's Rugby football team, have expressed at public meetings their opinions in favor of it, and one of the latest pointers was by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, speaking on behalf of the British Government in a "Salute the Red Army" speech at the Albert Hall here. Mr. Morrison said that he looked forward to the day when there would be an interchange of students between Great Britain and U. S. S. R. These students would inevitably meet on the common ground of sports as a sound means of building unions and cementing friendships.

Like the history of the Red Army, sports in Russia can mostly be dated in the present century and nearly all of it following World War I. Before 1914 there were only 250 sports clubs, with some 30,000 members, in the entire vast territory we now call Russia, but by 1940, when Hitler decided to invade, there were 50,000 clubs with nine sports universities and 50 technical colleges annually training 10,000 instructors to spread sport throughout the Union. One Soviet official has said that it is known that 35,000,000 engage in sports, the preference being for group or mass sports. Association football is the most popular team game and from a mere six clubs in 1914 Moscow alone now possesses more than 600. And there are more than a million and a half registered Russian Soccer players.

No Affiliations

Because of the policy of confining sports activities to within their own territory, the Russians are not affiliated to any international sports governing bodies such as the International Football Federation and the International Lawn Tennis Association, another popular game by the way, but soccer adherents here are hoping that a fully representative Anglo-Russian football match will be one of the earliest encounters when international sport is resumed. England up to now has played full international matches against 17 European countries and Russia would be an extremely popular addition to the list of internationals proper.

An ordinary Anglo-Russian Soccer clash would not, of course, be something new for club sides have already met. The first occasion was in 1912 when a team called the English Wanderers, made up of prominent amateur players, made a tour of Russia, and in the team was Viscount Wavell, now Viceroy of India, but then a young captain in the famous Black Watch Regiment. Two years later another tour was made, this time by undergraduates of London University, while in 1927 a team representing the British Workers Sports Federation received a great welcome in the Soviet capital.

Have Own Gathering

Russians have never supported the Olympic Games, preferring an athletic gathering of their own as the Spartakiade, associated in name with the rebel gladiator, Spartacus, who is considered to have been an ancient leader of the proletariat. The general level of athletic attainment at these meetings was not high judged by American and British standards, but this was because in the words of a Soviet authority on physical culture, "Our ideal in sport is not to strain after records or to train a small class of expert performers in different fields." In recent years, however, comments have come from the Russian sports fields comparing performances with those of the outside world. Perhaps the latest of these was when Alexander Lyapidevsky broke the world's record for a right hand press in the light heavyweight class. This defender of Leningrad made a lift of 110.1 kilograms (about 242½ pounds). And in a broadcast from Moscow on this achievement it was pointed out that the Soviet Union can now claim 26 of 35 records recognized by weight lifting associations throughout the world.

Whether the Russians will come into the international sports arena remains to be seen, but as more and more becomes known of their sporting ideals and achievements so grows the hope that the Russian flag will be among those to fly from the rostrum when the Olympic Games are resumed. In fact, some enthusiasts have gone so far as to say that seeing, at the moment, Russia will most likely be the first of the big nations to finish with the war, it would be a really sporting gesture to offer them the honor of proceeding with plans to stage the first peacetime gathering of athletes. And there are quite a number of points in favor of making Moscow the scene of the Olympic Games.

M. B. E. Skilton

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—If you thought Bucky Walters and Clyde Shoun were hot stuff when they pitched a one-hitter and a no-hitter for the Reds on successive days, listen to this report from Bill Diehl of the Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Dispatch . . . When Norfolk's high school rivals, Maury and Granby, clashed recently, two Maury pitchers did the same trick on one afternoon, with added flourishes . . . First Billy Rainier tossed a one-hit, 7-0 victory over Granby and shortstop Allen Richter made two hits . . . Then they traded positions and Richter hurled a 21-0 no-hitter and Rainier led the attack with five or six.

* * *

James Rufus Gentry, Tigers' pitcher: Rufe opened the International League season for Buffalo last year by pitching a no-hitter against Newark and rang up 20 victories, including seven shutouts, before the Tigers rang him up late in the season . . . Lost three of four at Detroit last fall and dropped four straight this spring before hanging up his first victory . . . A workhorse who gets into plenty of games every season . . . started pro ball with Landis of the North Carolina State League but since he broke into the majors he hasn't tangled with Landis yet.

* * *

Brig. Gen. U. G. Ent, Commander of the Second Air Force, finally has given the official word that there'll be a football team representing the force next fall. Headquarters will be at Colorado Springs, but all groups and bases will contribute players and games will be played in key cities where a maximum number of servicemen can see them . . . Joe Petritz, former Notre Dame drumbeater, has been promoted to full lieutenant in the Navy somewhere on the other side. He's an Armed Guard commander and reports the only casualty so far came when he ran over the ship's cook on the way to his station when they had an alert.

* * *

That story about Don Burnham going from Dartmouth to Cornell to complete his studies sounds good—only it's Cornell Medical College in New York so Don won't be on anybody's track team . . . Michigan State, which will play only all-civilian football teams next fall, is ready to book all comers for 1945. The Spartans' baseball schedule, incidentally, lists only two college rivals.

Leahy Grid Teams Had Great Record

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 20 (AP)—Frank Leahy has bidden farewell to Notre Dame, to report at Princeton University next week for his indoctrination course in the Navy, and he has left an outstanding record in the three years he coached Irish football teams.

His teams at Notre Dame suffered only three defeats in 30 games. Lieut. Leahy came to his alma mater from Boston College where he coached for two years and his teams won 14, lost two, and had three tie games.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 19

International League
Baltimore 3, Jersey City 2.
Syracuse 8, Newark 6.
Montreal 9, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 3 (11 innings).

American Association
Kansas City 7-1, Toledo 1-5.
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 4.
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 1.

Eastern League
Utica 2-4, Wilkesbarre 1-5.
Hartford 8, Elmira 6.
Williamsport 7, Albany 4.
Scranton 11, Binghamton 9.

Southern Association
Little Rock 6-4, Atlanta 3-2.
New Orleans 8, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 20, Nashville 6.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 4-3, Sacramento 0-4.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 5.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2 (10 inn's).
Portland 10, San Diego 7.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

VACATION EARNINGS!

TEEN-AGERS (16 AND OVER) TEACHERS, TOO!

Have you been looking up to folks who are helping the War Effort? You, too, can help get needed supplies to our fighting fronts. Raytheon has jobs that will make summer vacations pay in profits as well as achievement. Send for descriptive folder with specific information about summertime jobs.

Take a Tip to Clip the Coupon Below—Paste It on a Penny Postal and Mail to

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NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

EXCEPT. opport.: perm. position for woman of intelligence and ability for life career; thor. trng.; attractive financial arrangements. L. F. Purber, Unit Mgr., The Equitable Life Ass. Soc. of U. S., 83 Devonshire St., Boston.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, must be experienced; other help; pleasant household; lovely surroundings; permanent right person; references required; please state religion. Box C-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

TYPIST, STENOGRAPHER, Christian Scientist preferred; permanent position; small downtown textile office; $100.00 per month. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for alert Christian Scientist with knowledge of filing and typewriting. Box C-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ASSISTANT, with housework, in home of two adults; plain cooking; Protestant; good salary. Queens, N. Y. C. Write Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PERMANENT positions for two or three young women near graduation or recently graduated from high school, business school, or college; training in typing essential and in shorthand desirable. ALFRED PITTMAN, Publishers' Agent, One, Norway St., Boston.

GIRL or young woman to assist with care of children, 3 and 4; light housework for summer months; on Cape Cod; your own room and time off will be arranged. Tel. Big. 6853 or write Box E-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MRS. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, 35 Reservoir St., Cambridge, Mass., wants a willing second maid—Maine in Summer. Tel. Kirkland 3714 before 10 a. m.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2000, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—Girl or young woman; small family; good home; excellent salary. 178-43 90th Road, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Rep. 9-2166.

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Electrical Engineering Technicians

DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

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RESEARCH ENGR: M E E or Aero	Att
ENGRS: Elec, Mech, Chem, Civil	Att
TOOL DESIGNERS: Several	Od Bal
METHODS ENGRS: Several	Att
MECHANICAL LAYOUT ENGR:	Att
MACHINE DESIGNERS:	Att
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN	Att
CLERK: Computing depreciations	$25-27.5
ACCTS: Industrial exp	Att
COST ACCTS: Beg & exp	Att
SALES MGR: Elec appl exp	Att
SALES: Ind Lubr oils	$275-315
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'41 Olds 98 Cruiser 4-Door Sedan
'41 Ford Deluxe Forder Sedan
'41 Pontiac Streamliner 4-Door Sedan
'40 Oldsmobile 70 2-Door Sedan
'39 Chevrolet Deluxe Coupe
If it's a car to buy or sell, see us.
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CLASSIFIED

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued from previous page)

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

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Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

FORT MYERS

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elgin Watches
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver
Sheaffer Pens
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *first*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 5-2121

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities / Business / Life}
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 81ST STREET
Tels. Office 5-6797 Res. 5-7894

MIAMI
(Continued)

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
53 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
1433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

FIX-EM SHOP
Saw-filing Locksmith
Luggage and general repairs, including electric-irons and vacuum cleaners.
213 W. 6th Street

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

TAMPA, FLA.

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1183-1186 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 3675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Suzanne's Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVING
A SPECIALTY
For Appointment Phone Hemlock 1926
1906 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. W.

RANDALL BROS., INC.
Coal, lumber, furnaces, stokers
JOHNS-MANSVILLE PRODUCTS
We. 4711—(Four-seven-eleven)

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
All Bakery Products
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

GEORGIA
(Continued)

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
13 West State Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 158

IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Our service is not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

THE ALMA CONSTRUCTION CO.
Builders and Contractors
6, Radio House
92, Loop Street, Cape Town
Telephone 2-6813

Head Office and Works
1 Draikow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1048
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints.
39, Adderley Street Cape Town

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Cremerie Butter.
Branches: Kelvert Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING. BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22284 and 20940

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

The Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
230, West Street

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
276, West St. Phone 28280

MITCHELL PARK TEA ROOMS
In the Park—Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
Cakes and Catering a Speciality
We have our own Bakery.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 23403

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 33, City Market, Durban. & 349A, Pine Street Durban

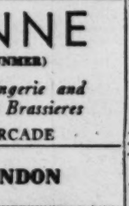
JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
27 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70, Pritchard Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

20

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Car Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P. O. Box KLOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2982. P. O. Box 89
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kompassy Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2639

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

A. ROSS & CO. Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2288

PRETORIA

Phone 27153
Bertida
Millinery and Gowns
185 Andries Street, Pretoria.

Pretoria Florists (PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
Phone 2-2844

TSCHACHER'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
Trysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria
Outstanding Service Is Our Secret of Turning Customers Into Lasting Clients
Telephone 2-7803

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
Phone: UW 9729

N. DOWNING & CO.
Licensed Electrical Contractors
Electrical Sales and Service
Lighting and Motor Installations
MACQUARIE STREET
(Rear of Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.)
PARRAMATTA, N. S. W.
TEL. UW8981 TEL. UW 8981

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding n Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9616

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

SYDNEY—Chatswood

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY—Mosman

MOSMAN
MINTY'S SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for Manchester and Dress Goods
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
School Blazers and Tunics
Wools and Corsets
TEL. XM 2338

F. A. SMITH
34 Spit Road, Mosman
Wedding Bouquets a Specialty
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
All your Floral Requirements at Shortest Notice
X. M. 2070

Antique Specialist
G. MARTIN
Antiques bought and sold—Best valuation on:
Beads, China, Glassware, Silverware, Ornaments, Jewellery, Fine Arts.
Visit Us Without Obligation at
825 Military Road, Mosman XM 4117

CLAUDE E. WHITTLE
SPIT JUNCTION
MOSMAN
The Leading Hardware Store in Mosman
Established Over 20 Years

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

V. Boldner
Watchmaker e Jeweller
McEwan House MU 3671
343 Lt. Collins Street LF 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
Phone F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
OFFICES SUPPLIED
VERA VERE MU 3003
386 Flinders Lane

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment.
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET
Telephone MU 4904

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
—BRANCHES AT—
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

FLAT SEEKERS
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones Cent. 6188-4-5 2 Lines

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
208 COLLINS ST., C 1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 8069—F 8561

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Glayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET PHONE J1354
FITZROY

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
estab 28 years
Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide FB796 Melb F908

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Rose S. Taylor Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
. . . is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT, CHRISTCHURCH
River Bank and Office Desk Lunches
Meat, Vegetables and Sweets
also
Soldiers' and Civilians' Parcels
Cake or Biscuits

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
252-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for all the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH
Telephone 33-540

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 37-123, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McGOWAN & MAGEE
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42,006 (2 lines)

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

Tree Grows in a Mine!

Thirteen hundred feet below the surface of the earth grows this bright green lemon tree, which never saw the sun but gets its light from an ultra-violet ray projector. The mine, located at Kellogg, Idaho, is warm, and its underground dampness provides sufficient moisture. Pumpman T. J. Simms, caretaker of the "orchard," says the tree is four years old.

It Leaves No Ring!

New soap ingredient, a sulfonated product developed from petroleum, mixed with other constituents of soap, gives a material that can be used in any kind of water to remove dirt, oil or grease; it leaves no ring on the bathtub.

Daily Anecdote

Breaking Old Ties

One day a young man came in great perplexity to the clergyman, Dwight L. Moody, and said, "Mr. Moody, I want to reform and lead a better life. But I don't know how I can give up my undesirable companions."

"That's not difficult, young man," replied the revivalist, smiling sympathetically upon his visitor, "Just live a good life and your undesirable companions will give you up."

In Lighter Vein

Frozen Goods

Some Boston men bought a spring supplying a Canadian tablewater, but found themselves in a quandary when a tariff of twenty-five cents a gallon was imposed on the importation of the water into the United States. They wrote a New York lawyer and asked him if he could suggest a means whereby they could avoid the levy.

He replied:

"Freeze the water. Import it in cakes, and bottle it on this side of the border. There is no duty on ice."

The plan worked.—Wall Street Journal.

Definite

A suburban matron returned from an afternoon in town to find that in her absence the newsboy had called with his weekly bill. Scribbled across the bill, which he had stuck under the door, were the calm words: "I will not be back until next time."—The New Yorker.

A Verse for Today . . .

This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven.—GEN. 28:17.

Associated Press Photo from United States Army

Eenie, Meenie, Minie and Moe

Members of D Battery of the 822d battalion, from Camp Haan, Calif., hit a coyote jackpot during foxhole-digging practice in the desert. The pups were brought home in canteen covers and drafted as battery mascots.

Today's Quotation

Selfishness and self-centeredness are the greatest enemies of human progress. He who thinks only of himself is hopelessly uneducated, no matter how thoroughly instructed he may be.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

"A Wonderful Place"

(Cleveland News)

Ten-year-old Ronald Finnegan of Brooklyn has the makings of a good reporter—when he wants to find something he goes straight to the source.

Ronny's teacher assigned him to write an essay on the big city, so with three nickels in his pocket and an apple for lunch, he set out yesterday.

The well-laid plans of Ronny, however, struck a snag and he found himself lost in the Wall Street district when Daniel C. Borden, vice-president of the National City Bank, came along. The boy brushed away the tears and explained his predicament—and assignment.

Borden took the boy by the arm, and there began the biggest day in the life of young Ronald Finnegan. There was an inspection tour of the bank and Ronny was permitted to hold a $5000 bill in one hand and $10,000 bill in the other. There was a luncheon fit for a king. And a ride home, in a big car with a bank official for an escort.

Ronny arrived home last night, tired but happy and started his essay:

"New York is a wonderful place. I wish I owned a bank . . ."

The White House Door Mat

The President sat staring down at the mat
Which was lying in front of the door.
It had held up well—unusually well;
But would it last four years more?

It was put down new late in Thirty-Two,
You could read the "Welcome" a mile;
While in Thirty-Six, with a few New Deal tricks,
It was wearing in splendid style.

After eight years' straight use, and but little abuse,
When Nineteen-Forty came round,
Traditions were broken and fateful words spoken,
But the White House door mat held its ground.

Although 'twas well made, it is now slightly frayed;
The "Welcome" is not so compelling;
How about Forty-Four? Will it wear four years more?
The answer? Ah! that would be telling.

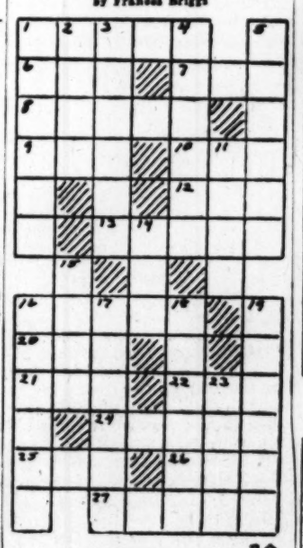
I. E. MARTIN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"He's just like you—can never remember where he puts anything"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

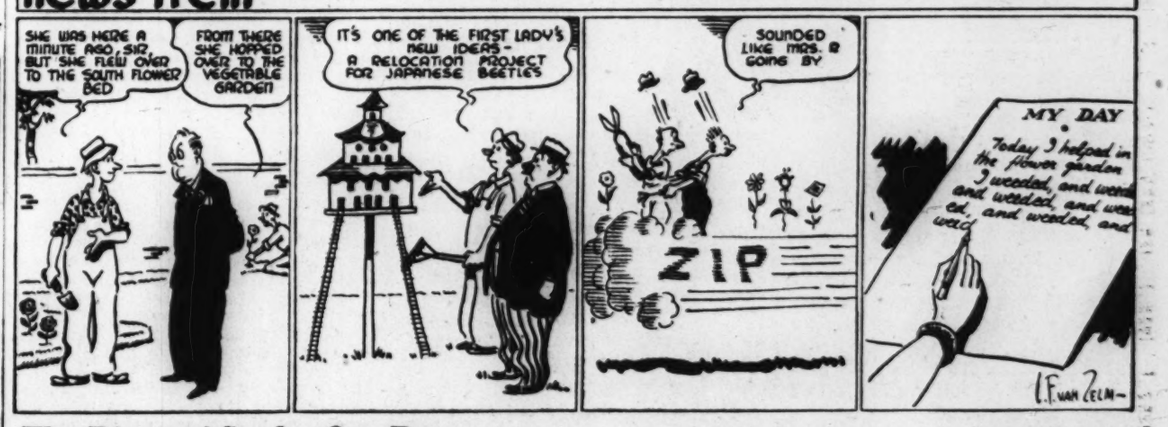
1—What operatic heroine is daughter of a Brahman priest?
6—What was middle name of Mary Evans, later famous as George Eliot?
7—What is a groove in which anything runs?
8—Coalition is what?
9—Horse.
10—Those who "tread the boards" do what?
12—Born.
13—What is the reverse side of a coin called?
16—Who is heroine of Shaw's "Pygmalion"?
20—Would you don, pet, or eat a coonboy?
21—To marry.
22—Who was a one-handed god of Teutonic mythology?
24—What was the ethereal fluid which flowed in veins of Greek gods?
25—Creek.
26—Suffix.
27—What are the openings of the nose called?

Down

1—Who is the clownish servant in Proteus in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
2—What is Mme. Karenina's first name in Tolstoy's novel?
3—Lancelot is what in Arthurian legend?
4—What Verdi opera was first produced under title of "Il Proscritto"?
5—Commonwealths are what?
11—What is one of compartments of a honeycomb?
14—What is a cutting tool for trimming off surface of wood?
15—What is a low, flat, free mass of floating ice?
16—What is Rochester's first name in the novel "Jane Eyre"?
17—Hiawatha is what in Longfellow's poem?
18—What was first name of creator of Sherlock Holmes?
19—What is name of strait between New Guinea and Australia?
23—Time long since past.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON, D.C.—IN VIEW OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE, MRS. ROOSEVELT IS HELPING WHITE HOUSE GARDENING FORCE


SHE WAS HERE A MINUTE AGO, SIR, BUT SHE FLEW OVER TO THE SOUTH FLOWER BED
FROM THERE SHE HOPPED OVER TO THE VEGETABLE GARDEN
IT'S ONE OF THE FIRST LADY'S NEW IDEAS— A RELOCATION PROJECT FOR JAPANESE BEETLES
SOUNDED LIKE MRS. R GOING BY
ZIP
MY DAY
Today I helped in the flower garden I weeded, and weeded and weeded, and weeded, and weeded, and weeded, and
I.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Have to Think About That*

By RODGERS

"How about making a bargain with me? Skin and Bones asked me today—
"You come along with me and be a stray for a week or two—"
"Then if you don't like it, I'll come back with you and try living your way."
"Hum-m-m- I'll have to think about that," I told him—
"I'll let you know later—sometime after I've had a good meal!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Miss Jayne Has the Last Word*

By THE HAGERS

"My toy mouse," Bo'sun said with pride, "Saved Captain Bill and turned the tide."
The Bo'sun's boast Bill overheard. "I'm quite ashamed of what occurred.
I wish," said he, "though you're excused, Some other tactics you had used.
Miss Jayne just passed me with a scowl And cried, 'You chicken-hearted fowl!'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Your Business, Too, Joe

As we see it, Joe, it's like this. There you are over there fighting your head off. There isn't any limit to what you have to risk, and you don't say you won't try this or that job because you never had to do anything like it before. But here we are over here, always asking ourselves, won't it be too hard? Can we do it? Does it have to be done now?

You're fighting for it, we're wondering about it. Not all of us, maybe. But that's what the over-all picture looks like more than half the time.

The it, of course, is peace.

That's why we thought you'd be interested in Sumner Welles' address in New York the other day. You'll probably agree he's got something. Because he approves of that Moscow Declaration in which the Big Four pledged themselves to build up a world organization to do the job you've got to do with your bare hands now —stop aggressors.

But you may think he went even more to the point when he said a pledge like that ought to be accompanied with a plan for first steps and a statement that these steps were really being taken. We were in the Senate Chamber the day the Moscow pledge reached Washington. And it was good to see the way some hard-working peace-organizing Senators seized on it to put a few teeth into a rather wishy-washy resolution on maintaining world order that they were debating just then. Even so, we still felt that something more ought to be in that statement. This was just a promise. When American boys were already fighting and dying because another promise something like this had been buffeted about for some twenty years without being fulfilled, well—

But, Joe, here's the question. Are there enough of us who want peace, and do we want it enough, to "put over" this proposal of Mr. Welles, and get behind other proposals to do something instead of promising something? Being on the home front where we can't easily count our own numbers, we are not sure.

But, boy, there's ten million of you!

So let's put this Welles stuff in a nutshell. Get going, is what he says, on a United Nations Council. Make it something bigger than the big three or the big four. Let the business of policing the peace be their responsibility, and the how of doing it depend on their say-so. Mr. Welles said it more elegantly, but it makes sense either way. On other questions except the actual enforcement of order, all the other United Nations ought, of course, to have a say. This is still too much a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin war, at any rate on the political side. And so far as we can make out, the peace strategy of these gentlemen has not advanced much beyond the alliance stage.

Now a firm alliance among peaceable peoples, and especially where it serves the cause of freedom over so wide an area, is better than no alliance. Don't let people tell you it will only breed a counter alliance among other kinds of people. It doesn't take an alliance among decent folk to inspire an alliance among aggressors, as you can see by looking over the last twenty years of disunity among the democracies while Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini and Franco did the alliance-making.

But really, when you think of all you're putting into this fight for another chance at a good peace, don't you want something more than an alliance? We do. And Mr. Welles does, which is why we're writing to you about his speech.

We want law and order, so organized that people will obey it. That means it has to be enforced, with physical power at times. But it also has to be enforceable in the sense that it continues to provide justice, and that means the organization must have power to alter some of the laws as conditions demand. Does anyone tell you this kind of organization will infringe American sovereignty? That it would pull down the American flag? Don't let them kid you. Was it a world organization that pulled down the flag at Corregidor?

But you know this as well as we do. Only you'd be surprised how much ice some of these phony arguments against organizing a durable peace can cut among us civilians. You may hear more about the Welles speech, in the Stars and Stripes, or the hometown newspapers you get. But we thought it worth while to make sure you didn't miss it.

Shoo Shoo, Pigeon!

The order against feeding pigeons in Boston's Public Garden is perturbing, not to say cataclysmic. Generations of Back Bay and South End children have scattered peanuts and bread crumbs for the cooing homers in the shadow of George Washington's statue. Tourists have found the practice as much fun as riding the swan boats. But churches and near-by building owners complain of too many tenants of the undesirable kind. Hence, a Park Commission warning of a $20 fine for offenders.

The fine, however, does not apply in Boston's famous Common. Here the Park Commission does not have jurisdiction, it seems, and the public is merely *asked* not to encourage familiarity on the part of the pigeons. Besides, says Boston's Police Commissioner, his blueçoats are too busy keeping their eyes on other things to prevent a few visiting soldiers and sailors from scattering peanuts.

If the Public Garden pigeons are as smart as we think, they'll move fifty feet over to the Common, but fly back to the Garden when a visitor throws popcorn to the ducks or the squirrels or even the sparrows. Is it his fault if some nervy pigeons come to the feast uninvited? It's a twenty-dollar question.

He Wouldn't Be Discouraged

The news reminds us that May 24 is the centennial of the first telegraph message, that pounded out on the Washington-Baltimore wire by Samuel F. B. Morse, "What hath God wrought!" But the news stories say nothing about the obstacles the inventor had to overcome, the disappointments and trials he had to bear.

Morse had rigged up ten miles of wire around a room in the Capitol and tried to show members of Congress that his plan would work. Once they turned him down cold. The second time they made fun of him—along with the Millerites, people who were deluded into believing the world was coming to an end. New York merchants even were advertising white muslin for "ascension robes." Congress had apparently pushed aside the request for a $30,000 appropriation. Still Morse persisted in buttonholing his friends.

Even after the appropriation was granted, the telegraph wouldn't work. Morse's friend, Ezra Cornell, had plowed for ten miles and laid cables underground, only to have the buried wires balk at carrying a message. Cornell drove his plow and machinery into a boulder, smashing it, to give Morse more time. Then came the idea of stringing the wires on poles. That did the work.

Morse gave up a successful career as a painter to give mankind his boon. He had his reward. But only his quiet and persistent courage brought success. A century later the world still employs his invention, basically unchanged, along with the telegraphic code he devised. Samuel Morse was one of that great company of geniuses, like Edison, Goodyear, Bell, and the rest, who refused to admit discouragement into consciousness.

Pensions for Civilians?

Senator Byrd seems to believe in that quaint old-fashioned axiom that if one will take care of the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves. Only nowadays in Federal expenditures it's the millions and the billions. But the United States Senate seems to be too modern for any such notions. Thus it has adopted a bill to pension civilians who worked on the Panama Canal thirty years ago.

Apparently the argument is that it will cost only $10,000,000 and will give civilians something like the same extra rewards that were accorded the military personnel who worked with them on the Canal. Civilians in "the Zone" from 1904 to 1914 underwent real hardships and to many of them a pension now would seem only belated compensation. But they were not ordered to the Canal job as were the soldiers; they went there on the terms offered.

If it be argued that there are only 1924 of them, we think Senator Byrd's answer is pertinent. There are 288,000 civilian employees of the Army and Navy now engaged in construction work for Uncle Sam. Will they not have similar claims on his generosity? Just where does he begin to take care of the pension pennies?

Goebbels Doesn't Say

The Voice of Norway

The Bookshelf

Norway's national and spiritual history, as presented in THE VOICE OF NORWAY, by Halvdan Koht and Sigmund Skard (New York: Columbia University Press, $3.50), contains many features that have a close bearing on the problems of the postwar world.

The most pertinent ones are perhaps Norway's practical demonstration of the falseness of a purely biological race concept; her early grasp of and unwavering adherence to a socially equitable democracy, and her achievement in making "culture," as the sum total of spiritual tenets and endeavors, not a thing apart from everyday life but its touchstone.

The Norwegians, through their history, provide the perfect refutation of the Nazi race theories. Originally, they were as savage and war-loving as their contemporaries in the marshy forests of Germany. Yet within a thousand years, without losing the quality of personal courage, they turned away from the glorification of conquest and started building their life on the basis of collaboration and of the recognition and co-ordination of individual rights, in the national as well as the international sphere. Still, the Norwegians are more "Nordic" than even the purest-bred German "Aryan."

By the same token, Norway has not been spared the class conflicts that have shaken all European states since the sixteenth century. But during the last hundred years the country has made great strides toward internal reconciliation and, while still far from the ideal of a social democracy, can well serve all other states of Continental Europe —except, perhaps, Denmark and the Netherlands—as a model.

In science and the arts, Norway has made a contribution out of all proportion to its 3,000,000 inhabitants. Men like Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754), Henrik Ibsen, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Edvard Grieg, Fritdjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen gained world fame.

Yet perhaps the most amazing feature is not so much Norway's richness in men of genius, but the degree in which these men not only shaped but also expressed the spirit of their countrymen. From Holberg, who proclaimed peace to be the "natural state of man," to Ibsen, who conceived "genius" as a duty, not a right, and to Bjørnson, who defined "politics" as "practical altruism," Norwegian literature reflects one of the most encouraging assents ever made by a nation.

E. S. P.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Coming Country

My theme is The Coming Country. . . . We may safely forecast that it will be that one which first sees the significance of the inner craving for spirituality—the country which first dares to put religion in the forefront of its activities, above politics, and above business, and first ventures to use its laity as well as its clergy, and its women as well as its men in the direction of its spiritual life; to put spiritual above intellectual education; and to regard the home as above the school or the church in the upbringing of its children.

The coming country may be Russia, her soul purified and strengthened by her present awful sufferings. . . . It may be the Puritan-founded States of America—though they are now badly handicapped by their riches. Or, it may be England—if only she will find her soul.

Which country it may be, it will be scorned at the time. The better is always spurned by the good. And it will need a sublimer heroism and a steadier nerve than even war demands. But in the long centuries it will be hailed as the Saviour of the world and adored above all others. — From "The Coming Country," by SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND. (New York: Dutton. 1928.)

Unconquerable Danes

The Wide Horizon

By Johannes Knudsen

President, Grand View College, Des Moines
From an article in the Des Moines Register

The absence of dramatic news does not indicate that a bitter, relentless struggle is not going on [in Denmark]. The Danes are probably the least dramatic people in all of Europe. They have a penchant for understatement and depreciation of their own, but underneath a calm and even smiling exterior they can be as stubborn and relentless as any.

At present the Danes are efficiently organized to spare the R. A. F. a wasteful and dangerous job, the bombing of Danish factories working under compulsion for the Germans.

"We can blow up the factories much more efficiently than the English; we can spare the surrounding area from damage by misses; we can do so at less cost and danger; and we can prove that we also are in the fight," they say. And then they proceed to hoodwink the Gestapo while they systematically destroy war industries and transportation systems. There is probably no sabotage in Europe which is more efficient, more relentless, more unobtrusive, and less dramatic.

* * *

The struggle in Denmark is bitterly serious. It may not appear to be so on the surface, but after three years of blustering make-believe, wherein the clumsy Nazis pretended to wear a velvet glove over their mailed fist, the fight has become a cruel one with no punches pulled.

The Danes were never fooled. In the face of German successes they practiced skillful procrastination, and there were a few influential collaborators, but the day of even superficial pretense is long since over. The fight is of necessity an underground one but it is well organized and efficient.

The cruel nature of the oppression was recently brought to the attention of the world by the brutal murder of the noted poet and playwright, Kaj Munk, a Danish pastor who denounced the Nazis openly and courageously. He could not be silenced, and the "masters" dared not jail him, although they had complete control of the country. So they murdered him.

But they only succeeded in giving the Danish people a martyr whose spirit inspired them to even greater opposition and hate. He has taken his place alongside the beloved King Christian as a symbol of undying resistance.

* * *

The struggle against German domination is no recent one in Danish history. If there is one international feature which has consistently characterized Danish history, it is defense against powerful southern neighbors. For a thousand years the Danes stood guard to the south. From the days of Charlemagne to the eras of Bismarck and Hitler the struggle has been going on. . . .

In 1864 Bismarck made little Denmark the first and experimental victim in his imperialistic designs, and the province of Schleswig was torn from the mother country.

For 50 cruel years the Prussians tried to subdue the Danes in Schleswig by force, but the day of reckoning came, and in 1920 a joyful reunion took place after the Danes had wisely refused to accept more German territory than was theirs by language and sentiment.

The Germans will never conquer the Danish people. For a thousand years the Danes have been unconquerable. They have probably never been in as dire straits as today, but their unquenchable opposition is stronger than ever. The Germans are realizing it, and they are using the only method they know against it, force. The result is an ever increasing opposition. It is high time that we also recognize this spirit. Among the United Nations, among the unconquerables, the Allied cause has no stancher friends, no more adamant foes of German oppression than the people of Denmark.

Is Idle Gold Really Idle?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

A man can sit still and still be busy. A gun can be unused and still be useful. A dollar resting in a pocketbook is far from impotent. And so it is with that gold hoard —or most of it—which lies busily "idle" down at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

The major part of that gold pile of $21.3 billions (between two-thirds and three-quarters of it), a study of Treasury figures indicates, is supporting America's financial economy. And until the country changes the rules, which it can do again as it has done before, some $14 or $15 billions of that gold hoard is figuratively busy shoring up the Nation's monetary system.

While the Treasury doesn't put it quite so bluntly, what its figures show is that at the moment only about $7 billion of that sum is not actually needed. However, with gold flowing from this country to other countries at the rate of $1 billion a year, that figure of $7 billion is more liable to decrease than increase in the immediate future.

Very roughly and quite unofficially, it is possible to estimate that the United States will have some billions to help reconstruct other nations' currencies after the war if it wants to, but not much more than $5,000,000,000.

The Treasury's gold holdings may all look alike but they don't all act alike or work alike. Some belongs to the stabilization fund which will be the nucleus of any American contribution to an international financial stabilization fund. A large part of it is required to back up the Nation's currency. A lesser amount is needed to support bank deposits. Using figures drawn from recent Treasury reports and Federal Reserve bulletins, one can strip the Treasury's present gold holdings from $21.3 billions to $7.1 billions of so-called "idle" funds in three quick subtractions.

Present size of gold holding: $21,300,000,000. First subtraction: the $1,800,000,000 in the stabilization fund which is some of the "gravy" obtained at the time of dollar devaluation and never put into the Nation's financial blood stream, if you'll pardon the mixed metaphor. That leaves $19,500,000,000.

The Nation's common currency, Federal Reserve notes, requires a 40 per cent backing in gold. There is $18,000,000,000 worth of such currency. Second deduction: the amount of gold required to be held to back the currency (40 per cent of $18,000,000,000—or $7,200,000,000). That leaves only $12,300,000,000.

But another tidy sum of gold is being used to support Federal Reserve deposits with 35 per cent gold. The law says it should be in gold or lawful money but it's doubtful if there's enough lawful money—other than Federal Reserve notes—to support the present size of deposits. Such money would have to be withdrawn from circulation to be so used. With $15,000,000,000 of such deposits requiring a backing of 35 per cent, deduct another $5,200,000,000. This third reduction brings the figure down to $7,100,000,000.

What should it do with it? Some of it—not quite another billion dollars—will be added to the stabilization fund and put in the general "kitty" for stabilizing international financial relationships if the United States joins the recently proposed setup. It has been suggested that the United States spend some of its gold holdings accumulating stock piles of rubber, tin, iron and other strategic materials. It has been recommended that the United States buy strategic bases if it cannot lease them. It has also been proposed that the United States divide its gold with other nations to give them a bigger stake in the metal's future.

But unless the United States changes its gold requirements for currency and deposits, it will not, according to every indication today, enter the postwar era with more than $5,000,000,000 or so of what can be reasonably called "idle" gold. It is significant that in recent testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee the adequacy of the Nation's gold supply to meet postwar needs was seriously questioned; also that Undersecretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell has advised the House Ways and Means Committee that the problem of a squeeze on gold rather than a plethora of gold might need investigation. The combination of physical idleness and bookkeeping activity regarding gold is what confuses the layman.

A Little Late This Year

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The radio, turned low as we sat reading in another room, repeated the words of a song. One phrase alone lingered to be silently hummed long after the lights were out and the radio silenced, "A little late this year!" Memory failed to recall the import of the prediction, or prophecy, until it was vaguely remembered. Of course, it was spring, because April had bid us all good-by and May had come. One wonders why there should be any uneasiness about spring being late in coming when all the beauties of New England in May are spread across hills and valleys in such generous profusion.

We all seem prone to predict the unusual or the undesirable. It is fortunate that we are not compelled to endure the hardships and disappointments our forecasts so generously provide for us. Despite forecasts of shortages, record harvests have been reaped and granaries and barns filled.

Still, the established order sometimes fails to bestow, in the estimation of many, adequate compensations for what we regard as unavoidable deprivations. By reason of the necessities which warfare has imposed, vacations, home-comings, and long pleasure trips by automobile, train, and steamship will all be a little late this year. Because so many boys and men, girls and young women, are in camp, on the seas, or at the front, reunions of families will await a happier or, perhaps, a sadder day.

Last week, from the head of a distant university, came an invitation to a class reunion. It was estimated that some of the still available boys of a yesteryear long passed would be present. How far away the city on the four lakes looks! The trains are crowded and no friendly tourist seems to be driving that way. Were I to walk the distance, I too would be a little late this year.

Not many days hence there will emerge from the doors of schools and colleges everywhere happy thousands of boys and girls with a single thought. The desire will be to reach home as speedily as possible. They will not be late. Their next objective, unless I am mistaken, will be an opportunity to perform some needed work in the great task of today and tomorrow. Playtime, for most of them, will be a little late this year.

Standing at attention, as it were, hundreds of thousands of men wearing the uniforms of the armed forces of the Allies await the command signaling the invasion of Axis territory. To them, as to others, it may seem that the word is slow in coming. To the enemy awaiting the attack the suspense must be even harder to endure. Armchair strategists complain that those in the high command should act without further delay.

It may be that the priests and the armed men who were required by Joshua to encompass Jericho six times before the tumultuous onslaught on the seventh day were restive and impatient because of the enforced delay. Human ambition is impetuous and sometimes irascible. The results at Jericho were entirely satisfactory to those making up the army of occupation, and to others, probably, unless it be those who defied the soldiers enlisted in a righteous cause.

Patience, after all, is only one of the enumerated virtues which we are advised to cultivate. But in times of stress and worry it is the one that can bring to all of us the desired measure of comfort and reassurance. In these days of suspense, with the realization of fulfillment deferred, and when sometimes hope seems vain, the failure of an expected message from one who is absent to arrive on schedule may seem prophetic of disaster. How reassuring it is to remember that interruptions and delays, disasters and disappointments, seem only in the mundane contrivances which are not always perfect or even perfectable. In that higher order which directs without "variableness, neither shadow of turning," there are no lapses or confusions.

The oak trees on the Wisconsin farm were the last to come into leaf in the spring. It was an unwritten rule that corn should not be planted until the leaves on the oaks were the size of a squirrel's ear. No matter how long the winter, or how seemingly late the spring, the oak leaves unfailingly attained the required size before May 15. Planting was not late those years. We make our almanacs and calendars. That done, we have little more to do with the higher economy.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MAY 20, 1944

Kodachrome by U. S. Coast Guard

"SKY WATCH" IS THE TITLE OF THIS KODACHROME SHOWING A UNITED STATES COAST GUARDSMAN ON DUTY IN THE FAR REACHES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC—See "Jungle to Broadway on Bougainville," *Page 2.*

Jazz, Swing, and Boogie Woogie - - - - *By Nicolas Slonimsky* - - - - **Page Five**

Jungle to Broadway on Bougainville

By Lieut. (jg) T. F. Lambert

Associated Press Photos From U. S. Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Signal Corps

RABAUL RAIDERS—These Sleek Marine Corps Corsairs, Lined Up on Airfield at Bougainville, Were Among the First to Sweep Over Rabaul

AMERICAN INDUSTRY, labor, and ingenuity have performed on Bougainville Island the most remarkable transformation to be found at any beachhead the United States has taken from the Japanese in the Solomons. I left Bougainville early in January, after the Marines had secured the perimeter and the Army had taken up the outpost positions. At that time we had in operation one airfield known as Torokina fighter strip, a metal-matted field parallel to and within a stone's throw of the sea.

Today three airfields are being used—Torokina least of all, and the Piva fighter and bomber strips, about two miles inland. The Piva fields are the busiest in the South Pacific. They became the take-off bases for the dive and torpedo bombers which razed Rabaul in two months of furious attack.

A few months ago the Bougainville beachhead had one road—the SeaBee-built Marine drive which circled inland from the beach north of Cape Torokina, wound through the jungle and ended at Torokina field. Today there are miles of roads—good graded, maintained roads, connecting camps, linking the airfields and tying together corps, division, regimental and battalion headquarters. There are roads to pilots' camps, to movie areas, to quarters for the enlisted men, to various command posts—almost to the front lines.

To reach the front lines in January it was necessary to slog through swamps, mud, and tangled jungle growth. The other day we drove within 300 yards of the front, stopping only to avoid hitting a patrol just returning after five days within the Japanese lines. We walked for 15 minutes over a well-packed trail, crossed a sturdy bridge and reached a command post. As we arrived, Japanese snipers, about 75 yards away, opened fire. For several minutes Nipponese rifles and American carbines, rifles and machine guns staged a brisk duel.

* * *

Equally remarkable is the change in the front line itself.

Late in December we watched the conclusion of the blazing battle of Hellzapoppin' Ridge, where Marines and Paramarines drove the enemy from an especially valuable piece of commanding high ground. Now a closely woven defense system makes Hellzapoppin' Ridge just another strong point in the perimeter of the United States troops.

Living, too, has changed. In December we stood in "chow lines" with our mess gear, being served from huge pots of food placed on plank trestles with empty machine-gun ammunition boxes as supports. Today at headquarters we sit in concrete-floored, screened mess halls and eat good, substantial food served on dishes.

At Marine headquarters in December we lived in the ground, sleeping in jungle hammocks slung in our foxholes. Japanese bombing and strafing attacks tinged both night and day with danger.

Now we sleep in screened, board-floored tents, on army cots, without mosquito netting. There have been no air raids for over two weeks.

Bathing and clothes' washing used to be done in small streams or in the ocean. Now this camp boasts a laundry which guarantees six-hour, wet-wash delivery, probably better service than given by some laundries in the States.

Some of the Marines who landed here Nov. 1 went 25 to 29 days without hot food. Today the front-line troops, some of them within view of Japanese positions, have hot food daily.

Movies are shown each night at 80 different outdoor theaters. There are plans now for the construction of an eight-wing recreation center for enlisted men, to contain an ice-cream fountain, squash courts, bowling alleys, a library, post exchange and a barber shop, which we were told is to be called a hair-dressing salon!

The amount of equipment, as valuable as bullets in defeating the Japanese in the South Pacific, is increasing daily. There are at least 10 trucks and jeeps on Bougainville now for each one landed on "D" day.

* * *

In early January the planes stationed on the island could be counted in several minutes. Today, in 15 minutes, we saw Corsair, Hellcat, Lightning, Aircobra and Kittyhawk fighters; A-20, Dauntless and Avenger light bombers; Ventura and Mitchell medium bombers; Liberator heavy bombers; Catalinas, Douglas transports, and even several tiny Cubs which are being used in artillery spotting.

But there is some sameness. The extent of the American perimeter has not changed materially. Artillery rumbles sporadically during the day and thunders during darkness. Light bombers poise within 1,000 yards of our front lines, then whine down to drop their bombs on the near-by Japanese.

"What Hath God Wrought!"

By Albert D. Hughes

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE's old key again is to tap out on this May 24 the original "What Hath God Wrought!" message of the telegraph, exactly 100 years after its first transmission on May 24, 1844.

The setting for the centennial celebration in Washington is to be the same as the original scene in so far as possible. Friends, legislators, and public officials will gather around the key in the old Supreme Court Chamber in the capital, as they did a century ago. The message will be relayed along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad's right of way to Baltimore, where the original message was relayed from the capital. And the message will be relayed from Baltimore back to Washington in reproduction of Morse's classic proof that the telegraph would work in both directions.

After the Washington ceremony, the Senate and House of Representatives will unveil a plaque in memory of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, at the exact spot from which Morse sent his first message. A Liberty ship will also be named for him, and the Post Office Department is issuing a commemorative stamp.

The history of the telegraph records that railroads were among the earliest users of it for dispatching purposes. Morse, in fact, with only $30,000, from a Congressional appropriation, saw quickly that this money would never buy the necessary right of way. He appealed to Louis McLane, president of the then 14-year-old Baltimore & Ohio railroad, who saw the possibilities of the telegraph. McLane gave permission to Morse to use the road's right of way for his line. From that day on, virtually every major road granted permission to the telegraph to use its right of way, a factor which caused quick expansion of telegraph facilities. That is why it is possible today to send a telegram from almost every railroad station.

* * *

Another early user of the telegraph was the press. When Alfred Vail, a Morse backer, was on the train from Baltimore to Washington with delegates bearing the news that Henry Clay had been nominated Whig candidate for President, he flashed the news ahead to Washington from Annapolis Junction. The pioneer Washington-Baltimore line had been completed to that point. When the delegates got to Washington they would not believe at first that the news had preceded them.

Editors in the East then began recognizing the possibilities of the telegraph for speeding the news. Newspapers in Baltimore, Washington, and New York played it up and, by the time of the original line's opening, had developed a great deal of public interest in it.

Today it is a matter of record that transmission of dispatches by telegraph key constitutes about 5 per cent of the total telegraph traffic. A Western Union wire chief recently gave us that figure. In fact, he pointed out, the emergency demands of the newspapers for telegraph facilities at ball parks, conventions, and similar events too evanescent to warrant printer service, are virtually the only occasion, with the exception of the company's own communication needs, where the clattering telegraph sounder now has a place.

Morse's invention inspired even greater achievements in communication—releasing man further from the limitations of time and space. The telephone, commercial and home radio, the electric light, the railroads, the automobile, and aviation all received additional impetus from the pioneer development of the telegraph.

One of the classic early uses of the telegraph was pictured in a recent radiocast drama. It depicted President Lincoln waiting around a telegraph office in Washington during the War Between the States for reports from General Grant on the progress of the final Richmond campaign. According to the drama it was the telegraph that first carried the now familiar Grant message, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

As a social and economic force holding the United States together on the eve of the Civil War, the telegraph can never be underestimated. Extension of telegraph lines west to Salt Lake City brought the first assurance from Brigham Young that Utah would not secede from the Union. The first telegraph message from California was one in which Stephen J. Field, Chief Justice of California, affirmed that California would stand with the North in the Civil War.

One of the earliest long-range telegraph proposals was the projected extension from the United States through Canada and Alaska of a line across the Bering Strait through Siberia to Russia itself. One wonders today what the completion of that line might have meant in the relations between the United States and Russia which are now so vitally important. As it was, the glowing reports of Alaska brought back by the telegraph construction engineers are said to have been indirectly responsible for the movement to purchase the Territory from Russia.

The reason for the "failure" of the Alaska-Siberia-Russia telegraph project was largely due to the fact that Cyrus Field, inspired by the telegraph, finally succeeded in having the third, and successful, Atlantic cable laid across the water. With this success the need for an overland line to Europe faded. But the route projected to Alaska is today the Canadian Government's telegraph route to the Yukon. The Alcan Highway also follows the route in part.

Thomas A. Edison, journalist, used the telegraph to score a clean sales "beat" on his competitors. Later a telegrapher in his own right, Edison perfected the multiplications of the telegraph such as the duplex, quadruplex, and stock telegraphs which led to the automatic teletype printer. And it was from the proceeds of these earlier inventions that Edison went on to perfect the electric light, the phonograph, the microphone, the torpedo, and the storage battery.

Marconi used the familiar appurtenances of the telegraph, its key to make and break a circuit, and its language, the Morse code, for his wireless.

Again, it is noted that Fleming and De Forest, seeking to overcome the early limitations of both the wires and the "wireless," developed and perfected the vacuum tube which is the backbone of all modern radio communication.

Without the radio, it is admitted by all realistic thinkers, modern transport aviation would be virtually impossible.

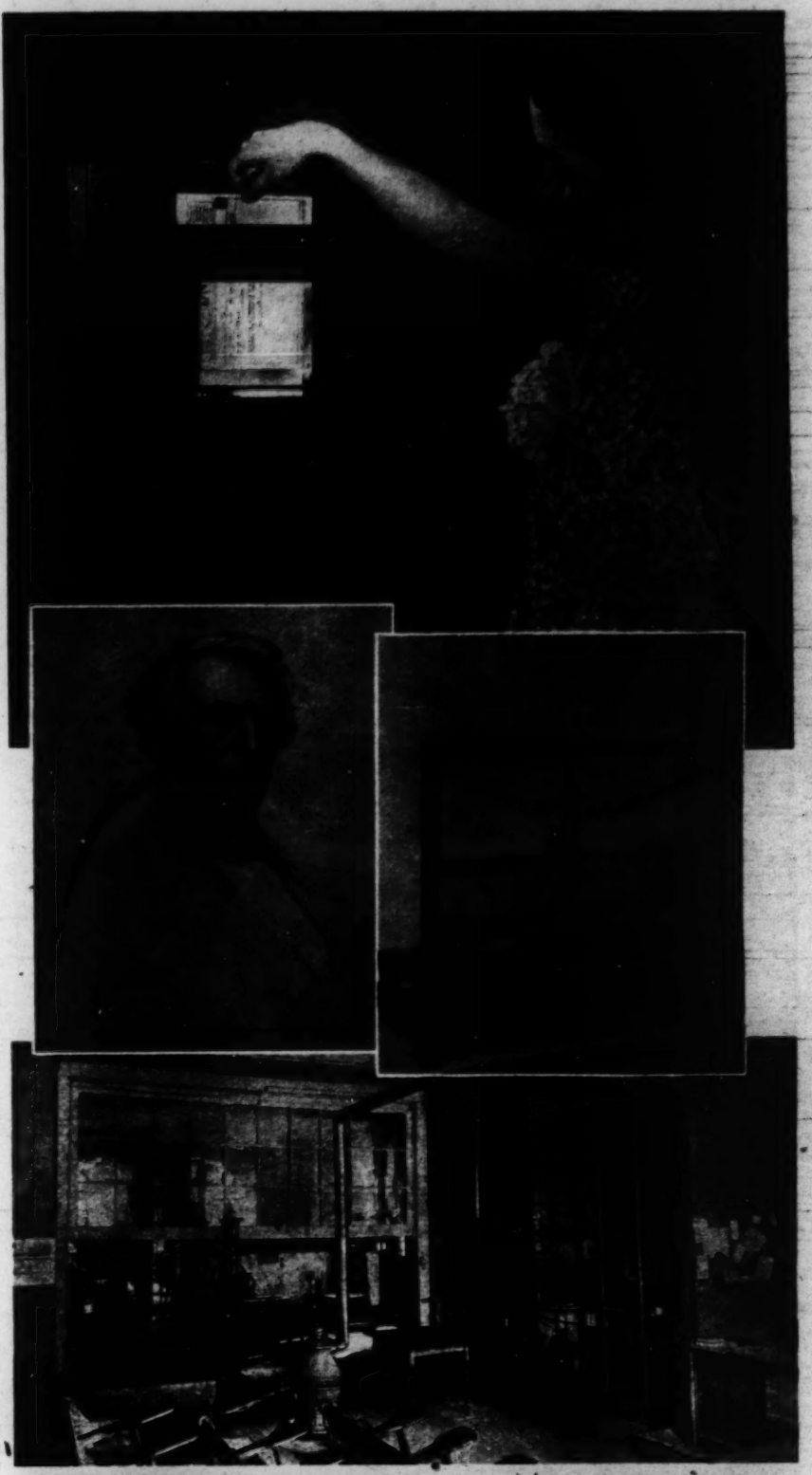
* * *

It seems almost anti-climactic at this point to note that the United States telegraph industry, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company are joining to observe the centennial of the telegraph. The Association of American Railroads is also participating in the celebration because of the part the railroads played in the development of the telegraph.

As for the telegraph itself, it has been improved until today hundreds of messages may now be sent simultaneously over the same pair of wires by means of the "carrier system." There is a newer development called the Varioplex System, which enables greater flexibility and efficiency in the use of lines by large companies which lease wire circuits.

Another important telegraph development is the perfection of Telefax, over which one can actually transmit a telegram in one's own handwriting.

A main objective of Western Union's long-range modernization program is the progressive installation of the "reperforator switching system" which is superseding manual relaying in the larger relay centers throughout the nation.



Photos by Courtesy of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

From Top, Reading Down: One of Today's Wonders—the Automatic Telegraph Transmitter. Samuel F. B. Morse and His First Crude Telegraph Apparatus. First Public Test of Morse's Telegraph Was Made in This "Geological Cabinet" at New York University, Jan. 24, 1838. Artist's Conception of Landing of First Successful Atlantic Cable, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, in 1866

Delicious "One-Dish" Meals

made with thrifty all-purpose

MAZOLA

SIMPLE meals—just one main dish plus a green salad—are now the hurried housewife's order of the day. They save time and trouble in preparation, save cleaning up time, too. Mazola Salad Oil makes these dishes rich and tasty. Mazola itself is as good to eat as the golden corn kernels from which it comes. Mazola is an all-purpose oil, as fine for general cooking as it is for frying, "melted" shortening and fresh salad dressings.

All grocers sell Mazola in crystal-clear bottles—protected by sealed outer cartons.

★ CHICKEN *with* RICE

1 c. raw rice
6 tsp. salt
3 lb. chicken, cut up
2¼ c. milk
¾ c. flour
½ tsp. pepper
6 tbsp. Mazola
¼ c. minced onion
2 tbsp. minced celery
1 canned pimiento

Boil rice in 3 qts. water with 1 tbsp. salt—until tender. Wash chicken; dip into ¼ c. of the milk. Coat with mixture of ½ c. of the flour, 1½ tsp. salt, and ¼ tsp. pepper. Brown chicken in Mazola in skillet. Place rice in casserole; put chicken over it. Cook onion and celery in fat left in skillet. Blend in rest of flour, salt and pepper. Add minced pimiento; stir in rest of milk, stirring while cooking until mixture thickens. Pour over rice and chicken. Cover; bake in 375° oven for 30 mins. or until chicken is tender. Serves 4.

★★ BEEF STEW

2 lb. flank steak
2 tbsp. Mazola
4 med. carrots
4 med. onions
4 med. potatoes
3 c. boiling water
¾ tsp. Worcestershire
½ tsp. salt
Few grains pepper
8 whole cloves
Flour

Cut steak in cubes; brown in Mazola. Add carrots, onions, potatoes, water, Worcestershire, salt and pepper. Tie cloves in cheesecloth; add. Cover; simmer 1 hr. 30 mins. Drain off liquid; measure. Mix 1 tbsp. each flour and water for each cup liquid; blend into liquid. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add to meat and vegetable mixture. Serves 4. A tossed green salad, with fresh Mazola French dressing, blends perfectly with this hearty dish, always a favorite with most men.

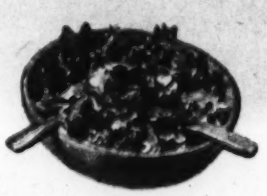
★★★ DINNER CHOWDER

2 c. diced raw white potatoes
¾ c. minced onion
½ c. diced celery
2½ tsp. salt
2½ c. boiling water
4 tbsp. Mazola
4 tbsp. flour
¼ tsp. pepper
½ tsp. prod. mustard
1½ tsp. bottled thick meat sauce
2 c. milk
1 c. grated cheese
1 tbsp. minced parsley
1 c. canned tomatoes

Combine potatoes, onion, celery, 1 tsp. of the salt and water in deep kettle. Cover, and simmer until tender—about 15 mins. Meanwhile heat Mazola in top of double boiler. Stir in flour until smooth; add rest of salt and next 4 ingredients while stirring. Cook till thickened; add cheese, and stir until melted. Stir into potato mixture; add parsley and tomatoes; heat; serve. Serves 4. Fruit salad is delicious with this "one-dish" meal.

Always plus a salad

Fresh green salads, full of minerals and vitamins, deserve fresh Mazola dressings. Make your own mayonnaise or French dressing with Mazola. This pure all-vegetable oil gives added flavor and goodness to delicious healthful salads.



MAZOLA *makes so many good things*

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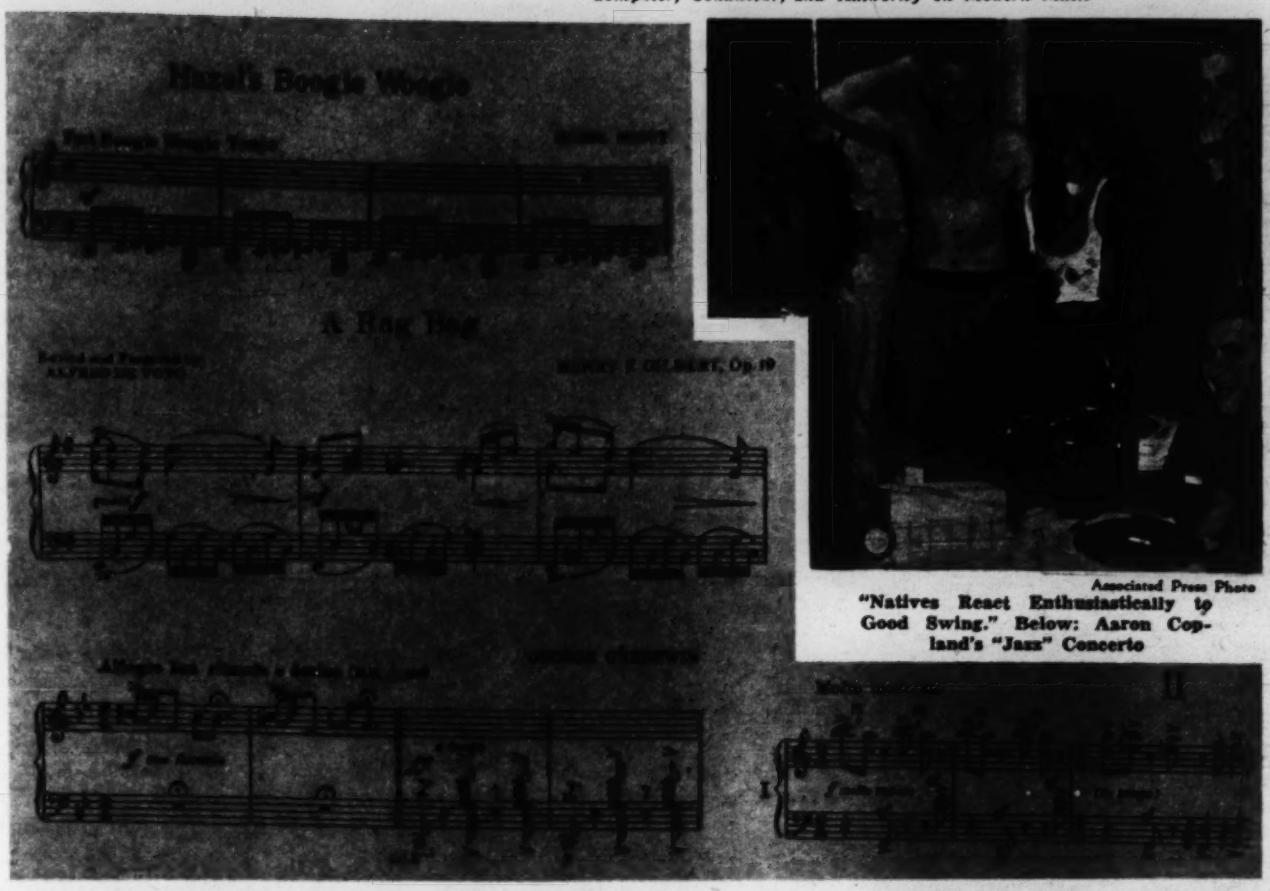
Jazz, Swing, and Boogie Woogie

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Composer, Conductor, and Authority on Modern Music



Associated Press Photo

"Natives React Enthusiastically to Good Swing." Below: Aaron Copland's "Jazz" Concerto

On Dec. 23, 1938, history was made in the evolution of American musical folklore. On that date, two Negro pianists, Meade Lewis and Albert Ammons, performed in Carnegie Hall, New York, a new type of popular music, called Boogie Woogie, playing four hands on two upright pianos. The Dictionary of American English disdains to include the lowly Boogie, yet the word seems to be an Americanism of good standing, for there is an old expression "to pitch a boogie," which means to throw a party. Perhaps the best clue to the rhythmic nature of Boogie Woogie is furnished by the title of the most famous composition in that medium, "Beat Me Daddy, Eight to the Bar." The eight beats to a bar in 4/4 time are pounded continuously in the bass, while the right hand supplies syncopation, or indulges in polyrythmic counterpoint. The eight-to-the-bar bass is the classical Boogie Woogie beat.

In its brief years of existence, Boogie Woogie has developed several other techniques. The bass may be in four beats, as in "Bearcat Crawl," or it may be in the form of a "Walking Bass," in syncopated octave intervals. The characteristic feature of Boogie Woogie is that here the bass is the boss. It determines not alone the rhythmic pattern, but also the harmony. This harmony is a predetermined succession of the tonic, subdominant, and dominant triads, with an occasional "blue" minor seventh thrown in. The very monotony and uniformity of design makes Boogie Woogie a distinctive school of composition, immediately recognizable. Boogie Woogie is a peculiarly pianistic style of writing, for the steady rhythm in the bass requires a steady percussive beat, which can be provided by staccato playing.

Boogie Woogie represents the fourth phase in the evolution of American musical folklore. The first was Ragtime, the second was Jazz, the third Swing. The Blues, also a distinctive style of composition, is an individual creation of W. C. Handy, who wrote the first "blues," as a campaign song for E. H. Crump, then mayor of Memphis, Tennessee, in November, 1911.

The word Jive is often used in the sense near to Swing. According to Cab Calloway's "Hepster's Dictionary" (Hepster is, of course, no misprint for Webster, but a hep cat, i. e., a swing musician), to jive means "to kid along, to blarney, stuff and things, also lingo or speech." The word is probably a corruption of jibe, meaning to harmonize. Jibe was used in some bands as jive, early in 1937. Then there is "Jam Music," which, according to Hepster's Dictionary, is improvised swing.

The French devotee of jazz, Hughes Panassié, the author of the learned volume "Le Jaźz Hot," published in Paris in 1934, gives a definition of swing as "une sorte de balancement dans le rythme et la mélodie qui comporte toujours un grand dynamisme." Benny Goodman, often called "The King of Swing," describes swing music as "collective improvisation, rhythmically integrated."

* * *

Jazz is the generic term that embraces swing, jive, and boogie woogie. The origin of the word jazz is obscure. Its alleged derivation from the French "jaser," to chat idly, is based on an unfounded surmise. But at least we know when and where jazz appeared for the first time. On Oct. 27, 1916, Variety referred to "another innovation" added to the list of discoveries coming from Chicago, the "so-called Jazz Band." The qualifying epithet, "so-called," indicates that jazz was a new word then. The spelling alternated between jas, jass, and jazz, which is another proof of the newness of the thing. The first jazz band played in New York in February, 1917. After the end of World War I, jazz made its way into Europe. On Nov. 17, 1918, an American jazz band played for the first time at the Casino de Paris.

The new idiom captivated the war-weary continent. European composers began to make use of jazz. Ravel incorporated a blues movement in his Violin Sonata. Ernst Krenek wrote a "jazz opera," called "Johnny Spielt Auf," which was the hit of the 1927 season in Germany. Jazz penetrated Russia, too. At first, the reaction of Soviet intellectuals was unfavorable. Maxim Gorky called jazz "the music of the fat men," a monstrosity of the capitalist regime. Later, however, Soviet musicians and theorists found much that was commendable in jazz and reached the conclusion that jazz was a legitimate type of American urban folklore. Jazz bands were organized in Russia. Shostakovitch wrote a suite for the Leningrad Jazz Orchestra. It consisted of three movements, Waltz, Polka, and Blues, the latter of which had some American syncopation.

In establishing the chronology of jazz, one is apt to confuse jazz with its immediate predecessor, ragtime. The Oxford Dictionary gives 1901 as the earliest date of usage for ragtime, but it is undoubtedly much older. Irving Berlin's famous song, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," published in 1911, added greatly to the popularity of the ragtime.

American composers of all schools have felt the fascination of the syncopated dance music, from ragtime to boogie woogie. A pioneer in this field was Henry F. Gilbert of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He wrote six "American pieces," for piano, under the general title "A Rag Bag," in which ragtime rhythms are employed. Charles E. Ives, whose technical idiom is of the greatest complexity, consistently uses American rhythms in his songs, his symphonies, and his symphonic suites. Ernest Bloch devotes a section of his panoramic orchestral score, "America," to jazz. The bustle of New York City is illustrated in jazz rhythms in Carpenter's orchestral suite, "Skyscrapers." Aaron Copland is the author of the first Concerto for piano and orchestra in which the thematic material is based on American syncopation. Bostonians still recall how scandalized were the symphonic old-timers when Copland played his "jazz" Concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, back in 1927.

The great poet of jazz music was George Gershwin, whose tunes have become the folk songs of twentieth-century America. His "Rhapsody in Blue," which he wrote at the age of 25, has established a link between the world of serious music and the dance hall.

* * *

The practice of converting singable classics to salable ditties is not a new one. It usually takes the form of writing a set of sentimental lyrics to a melodic theme from a classical symphony or a sonata. The second subject of the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony was used in the London revue, "Harp of Love," in 1910, with the following words:

> When on this harp these notes are played, are played,
> True love shall come to man and maid, and maid.

Tchaikovsky has been a veritable treasure box for popular composers. His Piano Concerto became known to the multitudes through the song creation, "Tonight We Love." His Fifth Symphony supplied inspiration for "Moon Love." There is even a song entitled "Everybody's Making Money but Tchaikovsky," which acknowledges that "the old boy was a Wow-ski," and adds, "Everything you hear, is his, and howski!"

Mozart's little piano Sonata in C major was made into a song called "In An Eighteenth-Century Drawing Room," by means of adding a rather disconcerting cadence to the first bars of the main theme. The song has earned its arranger more money than Mozart ever was compelled to beg and borrow from his wealthy merchant friend and fellow Mason, Michael Puchberg.

The jazzing of the classics aroused many an indignant protest. Ernest Newman, the English critic, called in the direction of the King of Jazz, Paul Whiteman, who performed some of the jazzified classics: "Keep your dirty hands off your betters!"

On Oct. 24, 1938, Alfred L. Dennis, president of the Bach Society of New Jersey, addressed a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, expressing his distress at hearing a jazz version of Bach's Toccata in D minor, in which "the beautiful fugue effects were destroyed by the savage slurring of the saxophone and the jungled discords of the clarinet." He proposed that "any station that violates the canon of decency by permitting the syncopating of classics, particularly Bach's music, be penalized by having its license suspended."

* * *

On numerous occasions, critics have said that jazz has shot its bolt, that it has outlived its innovation, that it has become a shell without a nut, an empty and meaningless routine. In spite of these dire pronouncements, jazz lives on. It has enhanced its vitality by branching out in new forms, in swing, in boogie woogie.

From a purely musical standpoint, it has revived the practice of ordered improvisation, which was a part of music education in the classical era. The "breaks" filled in by jazz players within a given metrical division, within a predetermined harmony, are akin in function to the free cadenzas and fantasias in classical concertos. In a jam session in hot jazz, the tune itself serves merely as a stencil for melodic and rhythmic embroidery, in infinitely varied ways. In the hands of a musicianly and imaginative player, such improvisations reach a complexity of intervallic progressions far beyond the conventional tonality, and indeed touching on the ultimate in modern music. Jazz becomes here a progressive medium, which educates the popular masses for receptivity and comprehension of devices of new harmony.

Jazz and swing are now carried, on phonograph records, and on shortwave radio transmission, to the global fronts on the seven seas. If it is true that jazz music is jungle music, then the jungle is getting it back, in Burma and on the Pacific Islands. At any rate, the natives react enthusiastically to good swing.

[© Music, Courtesy of New World Music Corp., N. Y.; Theodore Presser Co., Philadelphia; Leeds Music Corp., N. Y.; Cos Cob Press, Inc., N. Y.]

"You'll Never Grow Up to Play Boogie Woogie Unless You Practice Your Lessons"

Art Chi

THE TRANSITION from old-
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been a long step for ma
who have sought and found
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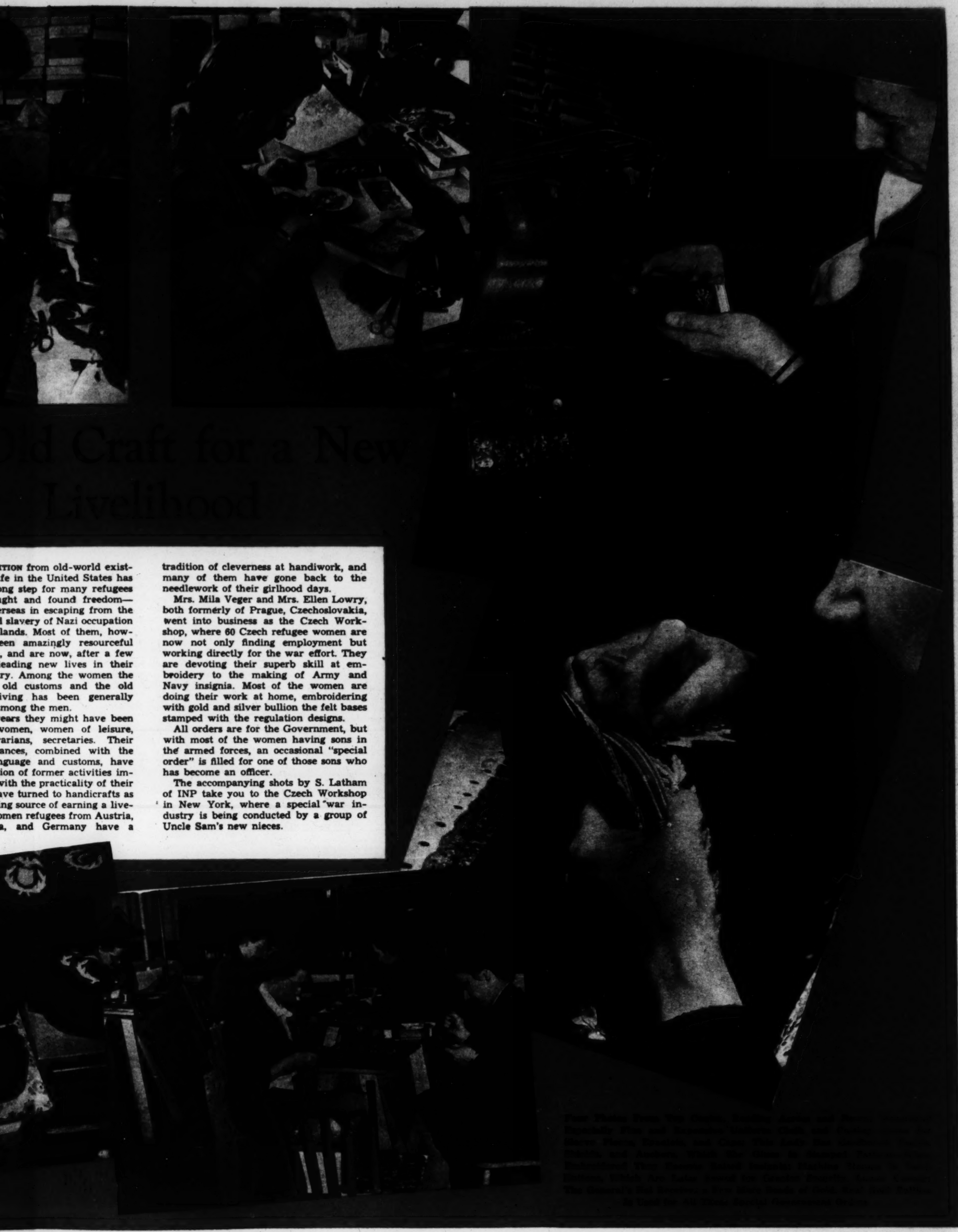


Old Craft for a New Livelihood

ITION from old-world existfe in the United States has ong step for many refugees ught and found freedom—erseas in escaping from the l slavery of Nazi occupation lands. Most of them, hoween amazingly resourceful , and are now, after a few eading new lives in their ry. Among the women the old customs and the old iving has been generally mong the men.

ears they might have been vomen, women of leisure, arians, secretaries. Their ances, combined with the nguage and customs, have ion of former activities imvith the practicality of their ave turned to handicrafts as ng source of earning a liveomen refugees from Austria, a, and Germany have a tradition of cleverness at handiwork, and many of them have gone back to the needlework of their girlhood days.

Mrs. Mila Veger and Mrs. Ellen Lowry, both formerly of Prague, Czechoslovakia, went into business as the Czech Workshop, where 60 Czech refugee women are now not only finding employment but working directly for the war effort. They are devoting their superb skill at embroidery to the making of Army and Navy insignia. Most of the women are doing their work at home, embroidering with gold and silver bullion the felt bases stamped with the regulation designs.

All orders are for the Government, but with most of the women having sons in the armed forces, an occasional "special order" is filled for one of those sons who has become an officer.

The accompanying shots by S. Latham of INP take you to the Czech Workshop in New York, where a special war industry is being conducted by a group of Uncle Sam's new nieces.

Among the New Books

A Fighting Judge of North Carolina

Walter Clark, Fighting Judge, by Aubrey Lee Brooks. University of North Carolina Press. $3.

UP FROM THE SOUTH comes the story, circumstantially told, of the life and times of a typical American. Perhaps he will never be pointed to by parents of other boys as a model for the careers of those of coming generations, because he was, by force of circumstances, a Confederate soldier while still in his 'teens, and a little too independent, politically, in the years following the Civil War to ally himself unreservedly even with the party claiming his unquestioning allegiance.

Walter Clark seems not to have been quite typical of his times or environment. While it is true that the States of the South have given us many outstanding lawyers, jurists, and political leaders, the predominance has been of the latter. A sympathetic estimate of Judge Clark's contribution to his and succeeding generations would eliminate, almost entirely, any effort to conceal the weaknesses or adorn the virtues of the political party which claimed his allegiance.

* * *

Walter Clark was a builder, equipped with a fine sense of values, proportions, and fundamentals. He was, in the true sense, a reformer, wise in the realization that the reforms sought should not be superficial, but that the ax must be laid at the roots of the tree of outmoded tradition.

Not until opportunity came to him as Associate Justice and finally as Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court was he able, by untiring effort, to impress upon the people of his State, and through them upon the Legislature, and finally the courts, the wisdom and necessity of abandoning legal traditions imposed by Common Law practices, and thus to give place to a free expression of truly democratic intent, designed to symbolize what might be termed American emancipation.

* * *

No matter how zealously the political system, State and National, seeks to divorce partisanship from the judiciary, no man possessing the courage and vision of Judge Walter Clark can forever endure the abuses which often offend wherever and whenever popular prejudice or continued official tenure permit the exploitation of those governed.

Judge Clark's only defeat came when he was prevailed upon to defy intrenched political power and seek election to the United States Senate. That supplies material for the most tragic chapter in the long career of a man who, by tact and courage, won battles fairly fought in war and in the charted arenas of peace, but who lost in the contest with a foe whose code was unethical, and to him abhorrent. F. L. P.

People of a Penobscot Island

High Tide at Noon, by Elizabeth Ogilvie. New York: Crowell. $2.75.

SUMMER SOJOURNERS in Maine sometimes imagine that they know the people who live there the year around. Sometimes they have friends among the permanent residents, more often they go no further than to collect a store of anecdotes.

Elizabeth Ogilvie, in "High Tide at Noon," has written about the men and women who lived on an island at the outer rim of Penobscot Bay, and, as well as an outsider can determine, has succeeded admirably in telling her story from the viewpoint of her chief character, born on the island and resolved to spend her life there.

Bennett's Island was not known to summer residents. Its population drew their living from the sea, not from the needs of visitors from outside. "High Tide at Noon" describes the life that a "colonist" wonders about when he chugs past some island that is all ledges and trees, fish-houses, and the uncompromisingly up-and-down homes that the first settlers built.

Elizabeth Ogilvie, though Boston-born, spent many of her 26 summers and some of her winters on an island that was almost as little touched by the outside world as Bennett's, and out of that experience has written with deep affection for the region, and presumably with understanding of the people—though what they themselves would say about it no one but they can tell.

The story of Bennett's Island is, in a way, the story of the lobster industry in the years when the lobster fisherman's proceeds dropped from 50 to 12 cents a pound. There were, however, other reasons than the fall in the price of lobsters for the disintegration of Bennett's., Chief among them was a deterioration in the Bennetts themselves. Stephen Bennett held himself to the standards of his father, but some of his sons fell away. They carried their heads high as ever, but within they lacked the balance of the generations that went before.

Ungovernable appetites and tempers, lawlessness, alien families who got a foothold on the island, changes in the very habits of the lobsters, which seemed to have forsaken their accustomed haunts, and at last a fire that wiped out all the remaining gear of the few men who had hung on, caused the island at last to be abandoned. It became a place of rotting wharves, gardens gone wild, houses, once white, now grayed by wind and weather.

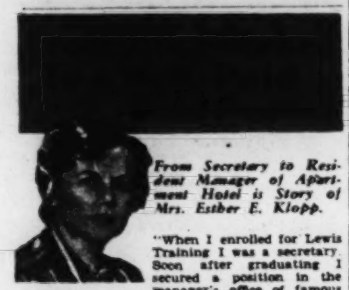
When Joanna Douglass, who had been Joanna Bennett, came back after six years on the mainland, she returned to a deserted island. Joanna came back because she loved the place, because no other spot could be home. As she wandered from one cherished corner to another, she lived over in memory her girlhood, her brief married life, and the chain of events that had led to the breaking up of what she had once thought a happy and secure existence.

By that device, the story is told. A love for the island shines from every page of the book. Miss Ogilvie might herself be a child of Penobscot Bay, so warmly does she write about it. As for the people, she makes many of them pretty tempestuous and hot-tempered, with racy tongues and roving eyes.

To some readers it may seem that she unnecessarily emphasizes these effects. Not all the people, however, were like that. There were Joanna's strong father and wise mother, her brothers, Philip and Stevie, her husband (save for one consuming fault), and good Nils Sorensen. Joanna herself kept faith with the best in the Bennetts and in the island. She returned just to see the place for one day, but she found hope and courage there, and Nils to join with her in helping the island to start over again.

In the staunchness of Joanna, in the quality of the style, the beauty of the descriptions of island scenery, and the gusto of the life lie the claims of the novel to the attention of readers who may not be disconcerted by some elements in that very gusto. W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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Mrs. A. M. New

First of the Big English Newspaper Editors—A London Letter

Thomas Barnes of the Times, by Derek Hudson. Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.25.
Planet and Glow-Worm, compiled by Edith Sitwell. London: Macmillan. 6s.
Lucky Poet, by Hugh MacDiarmid. London: Methuen. 21s.

LONDON

THE EAGER BIOGRAPHER, dipping his pen in his ink-pot, and looking round for someone to write about, is likely, as soon as he has made what he thinks a suitable choice, to find that a predecessor has been in the field. The biographical harvests have, in general, already been well gathered in; few outstanding sheaves are left.

Lord George Germaine, who was cashiered at Minden, and conducted the war against the American colonies, might furnish a slight volume, and so might Edward Everard Budd, the first man who ever knocked a ball out of Lord's. But such men are rare; and one of the best of them is Thomas Barnes, the hero of Derek Hudson's study of the beginnings of responsible journalism.

* * *

Barnes of The Times was the first of the big English newspaper editors. He knew Prime Ministers, and could make terms with them. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he took the best degree attained from his college between 1806 and 1811, though it was no better than a second class. Many great men, however, have taken seconds, and some—Newman, for example—have been fortunate to do so; and the memory of his comparative failure in Cambridge did not prevent Barnes from quickly becoming, as editor of The Times, what Lord Lyndhurst called "the most powerful man in the country."

When Barnes came to The Times the leading articles of that newspaper were flimsy, inconsiderable stuff; it was the new editor who brought them to their present status. Barnes fully agreed with The Times' policy of anonymity, and he willingly hid his light under several bushels, but in his way he became as important as his far better-known successor, Delane. Not inappropriately did Praed sing of him:

> He breathes his spell in a dark, dark den,
> The Chancellor well knows where;
> His servants are devils, his wand is a pen,
> And his Circle is Printing House Square.

Yet before Mr. Hudson no one has thought Barnes' life worth writing. Mr. Hudson's work is thoroughly worthy of its subject, being alive, vigorous, and entertaining. Selections from Barnes' own writings, edited by Harold Child, are included.

* * *

Edith Sitwell's brief anthology, "Planet and Glow-Worm," contains nothing to stir or to excite; it has none of the splendors or the trumpets either of verse or prose. This is by intention. Miss Sitwell's aim is to soothe, to relax, even to dispose to quiet slumber. To this end she provides many lists comparable with the counting of sheep going through a gate: for example, William Blake's

> Why cannot the Ear be closed to its own destruction?
> Or the glistening Eye to the poison of a smile?

and so on through all the organs of sense; or Remi de Goncourt's recital of "Jonquille, Narcisse, Souci"; or his "Litanies de la Rose."

"Planet and Glow-Worm" is a book of which the pages are to be turned lazily, leisurely; it is full of unexpected and unthrilling delights. Robert Burton will tell you how "to refrigerate the face, by washing it often with rose, violet, nenuphar, lettuce, borage waters and the like"; Sir Osbert Sitwell strings together a tale of pleasant names: "And what lovely sounds they are; what images they summon up . . . Piacenza . . . Cremona . . . Guastalla . . . Mirandola . . . Carpi . . . Concordia . . . Gonzaga . . . Crevalcore. . . ."

And at the end John Donne girds himself up to describe eternity: "A day that doth no pridie, nor postridie, yesterday doth not usher it in, nor tomorrow shall not drive it out. Methuselam, with all his hundreds of yeares, was but a mushrome of a night's growth, to this day. And all the foure Monarchies, with all their thousands of yeares, And all the powerfull Kings, and all the beautifull Queenes of this world, were but as a bed of flowers, some gathered at six, some at seaven, some at eight, all in one Morning, in respect of this Day."

Very different in character is Hugh MacDiarmid's autobiography, "Lucky Poet." Soothing is the last word one would think of applying to this energetic, self-opinionated, lively Scottish Nationalist Communist, who looks forward eagerly to the day when the United States will supersede the British Empire forever, a consummation he couples with the final removal from public life of men like the late Lord Lothian. Such men as Lothian the British Empire, in Mr. MacDiarmid's view, supports and honors, but he feels that the United States shares his own hatred of them.

Mr. MacDiarmid's object, pursued in literature and poetry, is to "work for the establishment of Workers' Republics in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall, and, indeed, make a sort of Celtic Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in the British Isles." Mixed with the author's political aims are frequent assertions of wide-ranging erudition, long essays on Burns and Scott, and a running commentary on the critic Edwin Muir.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Book Window

U. S. Camera 1944 (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $4.50). This year's U. S. Camera Annual offers outstanding visual records relating to Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, South Seas Camouflage, and many other pictures incident to the Pacific campaign. The pictures were selected by Commander Edward Steichen, U. S. N. R., and edited by Tom Maloney. Here are the remarkable U. S. Navy pictures made in Alaska, camera records of the Quebec Conference made by the National Film Board, the U. S. Marine Corps photographs of paramarine practice, Army Air Corps pictures, U. S. Coast Guard photographs, and star pictures made by press photographers. Here is the pageant of war on sea and land, as it has affected American soldiers, sailors, and civilians alike.

Introducing Africa, by Carveth Wells (Putnams, $2.50), packs lightly into the luggage of a traveler or holds comfortably in the hands of a reader and tells in a flash the salient qualities of this, that, and the other section of the African continent—resources, strangenesses, traits of its peoples. Historical associations with Europe and Asia are noted; modern commercial expansion described. Part taken in African development by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Germans and the British is gone into. The ancient Moslem culture of certain localities is pictured. For guidebook purposes, phrases in different languages encountered by the tourists are given.

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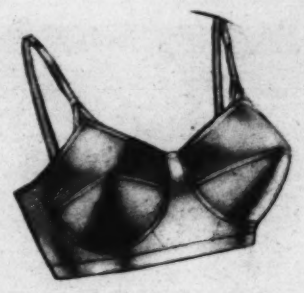

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Harvard Square Revisited

By Richard Lee Strout

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO Harvard Square echoed to the sound of marching feet. Harvard Square echoes to the sound of marching feet today.

"Has the Class of 1919 decided yet on its 25th anniversary reunion?" I ask the woman at Alumni House.

"No," she says, "the class officers will make their decision shortly."

The Class of 1919! Poor old class!

It was a class that began with war already flaming in Europe, and all during its interrupted experience the brands from the conflagration fell nearer and nearer till they set it on fire, too. Class spirit—? Of a kind. But always there was the restlessness in the late-hour discussions of what one should do next. How about enlisting in the Ambulance Corps? Stanley and Lewis had already gone. And what was President Wilson doing, keeping us out of the battle? How about joining the R. O. T. C.?

And then, of course, war, and the Class of 1919 walked out one spring day, and some returned later and some never did. The latter's names are written in gold letters in a certain room in the middle of the Yard.

* * *

When I go to Boston I try to get over to Cambridge for an hour or two. Now it is spring, and the Yard is muddy. The fine turf is scuffed up from military boots. Young fellows in naval uniforms are lining up outside the old brick dormitories that the British used as barracks in 1760.

"Right—dress!" barks a voice.

It is late afternoon. The swinging doors of the College Church are open. Somewhere inside are secular voices toward the pulpit, but I see no one. It is a white, austere New England interior. I go down the familiar aisle, turn right, go through another swing-door, and there the names are on the wall.

The list for the Class of 1919 is longer than any other. I have counted and I know. The sister classes of 1918 and 1917 are close behind.

It is not a sad place in there. It is calm, dignified, and very remote. It is a long time ago in there. On the wall is Johnny Love's name.

Outside are the old elms of the Yard and the turbulent spring sky.

Inside there is a sense of youth and austerity and lingering tenderness.

Round the four walls go these words—

> While a bright future beckoned
> They freely gave their lives and fondest
> hopes for us and our allies
> That we might learn from them
> Courage in peace to spend our lives
> making a better world for others.

I did not know Johnny Love very well, even though he was in my class in grammar school, in high school, and then in college. He was a quiet, diffident, sweet-faced fellow. It is hard to think of him as a warrior.

Suddenly, from outside, comes the clear, sharp call of a bugle.

This is 1944, not 1919.

It is then, at Alumni House, that I make my inquiry about the Class of '19. As a member I have a peculiar affectionate feeling that this sorry class seems to have generated in all the colleges.

* * *

A list of contributions to Alma Mater—? The Class of '19 is always at the bottom. A gathering of the alumni—? The poorest representation is ours!

Yet after a while, one feels a kind of distinction. Certainly there is no other class like it. Nobody expects much from 1919. And 1919 never disappoints.

Some hope had been held for its 25th anniversary. Maybe it could pull itself together. But now comes War Two. And that's that.

As the sun sinks across the Charles a platoon of soldiers swings along on the far side. They are singing. Their step keeps pace with the music. It rolls across the smooth water with a deep, fast-paced chorus of men's voices.

The noncommissioned officers run ahead, or pace the sides, barking commands. The column swings, the music does not stop for a minute. They are coming across the bridge, now are on my side, are coming up the street.

A couple of small boys near by freeze, breathless. The quiet of sunset is on everything, the soft-flowing river, the budding trees, the distant gray bulk of the Stadium, the nearer brick of Weld.

The tramp of marching men comes up the street, the sharp command, the rolling chorus. As one verse ends a strong voice in the ranks picks up another, and the whole column crashes out with the refrain. What tosh they are singing! Can it be possible that the words, as they stride by, are "Lay that pistol down, babe"; the Volga boat song in quick time—and others like it? Yes, and 25 years ago we were marching by this same river to "Katy" and "Armentieres" and all the rest. Silly songs. They have thrilled me ever since.

They swing by, wheel right, go up the hill. Young faces, confident, hopeful, gallant. It was I, singing, 25 years ago.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

John Harvard Looks Out Upon Modern Military Scene as Student Officers Hold Regimental Drill in Shadowy Yard Under the Elms

On the Beam . . . . . .

Security in Freedom

No one can be secure in freedom unless all are free.—J. O. BOYD.

They Will Co-operate

When our enemies find that in co-operation lies their only hope of salvation, they will co-operate. —JOSEPH C. GREW.

Fearless Generation

The generation now coming to power all over the world has one thing in common: a fearlessness born of having outlived fear.—VERA MICHELES DEAN.

War and Education

The cost of a few hours of war would enable the schools to give the whole country the kind of education that the children of a democratic people require, and redeem those forgotten Americans who go the path of truancy, delinquency, crime, mental deterioration, and social waste.—JAMES MARSHALL, former President of Board of Education, New York City.

Negro Americans

Of the nearly 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 99.4 per cent are American-born, and 97 per cent are of purely native parentage. In comparison, nearly 10 per cent of the white population was born abroad and less than 70 per cent are of native parentage on both sides.—DOROTHY MAYNOR.

It Deserved a Crusade

Everybody—or almost everybody—wished the League of Nations well, but nobody really believed in it enough to make any sacrifices for it. It deserved a crusade—but instead it was given a press campaign. It should have been preached until people were aflame with it—but instead it was flattered until people were bored with it. And then it very quietly gave up the ghost.—JAMES HILTON.

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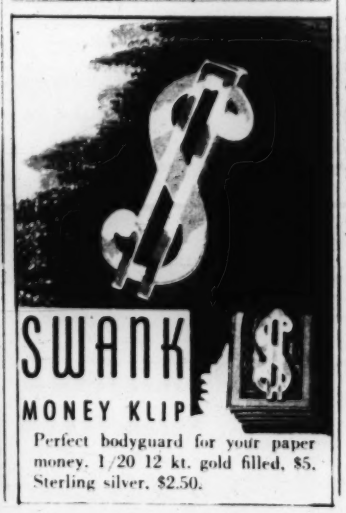

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THE MULTI-USE SPOT REMOVER

I AM BY NATURE a lover of music, and an amateur musician to boot. And my tastes are catholic. I can enjoy a sonata or a "Sinatra" (with reservations), a folk song or a piece of jazz. But "hot music"? I never knew what it was until I sat in the grandstand in Braves Field the other day and listened

to a youthful Navy Band discoursing music between the innings. It was cool under cover, and "hot dogs" were much in evidence. Over in the band section things were stirring. Soon we had "hot music." It started in a regular tempo, quickened in pace, yet was unsensational until a trumpeter popped up above the other instrumentalists and worked himself into a perfect frenzy of argument with the spectators through his trumpet, which he pitched in a high key. He argued and argued, shaking his trumpet at them, and stirring them into heated responses until he had the whole grandstand boiling over. Higher and higher went the trumpet. The strain on the horn seemed terrific, then with a clipped note he quenched the "fire." The stand roared its approval, clapped, whistled, relaxed to catch its breath. "Hot music"? That was it.

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Like "hot music," "Boogie Woogie" was strange to me. I had heard an occasional example of it on the radio and wondered just what it was trying to express, the left hand beating out a rhythm on the lower keys of the piano while the right struck out a pattern of notes without form. I have since found it has a meaning. NICOLAS SLONIMSKY, whose ability as a composer, a musician and an analyst of music puts him in a class by himself, says it represents the fourth phase in the evolution of American musical folklore. That's something. In this week's issue he takes up jazz, swing, and boogie woogie.

A striking transformation has been effected in the territory taken from the Japanese in the South Seas, and especially in Bougainville. Where once were uncharted jungle paths are now good roads, better living conditions, and amenities which are associated chiefly with western civilization. LIEUT. (JG) T. F. LAMBERT shows the changes which have taken place since the Americans recaptured the island.

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RICHARD LEE STROUT, whose current stories of the invasion preparations in England are among the most vivid accounts of activities in the arsenal of the Allies, made a brief visit to Harvard, his alma mater, just before he started on his important mission across the Atlantic. Only a man with his imagination and sense of perspective could recapture the charm of 1919 and bracket it with the stir of today in a word etching touched with sentiment and nostalgia.

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ALBERT D. HUGHES, whose article on the telegraph centennial appears on another page, is Radio Editor of this newspaper. W. W. C.

Letters: "Candidate Roosevelt: Democratic 'Must'?"

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just read the article "Candidate Roosevelt: Democratic 'Must'?" by Richard Lee Strout, in the April 8 Magazine Section.

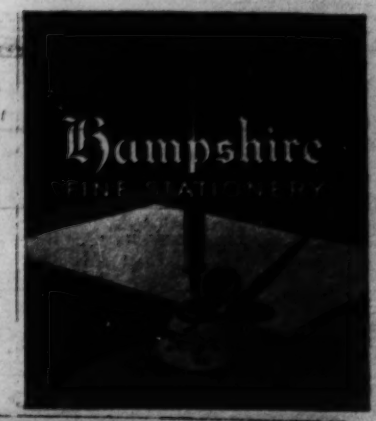
Is Mr. Strout one of the writers who disseminate propaganda for the present administration? The article has all the earmarks of being just that. These writers, as you know, cost the American people over $110,000,000 a year and it is the first time in history that this nation has permitted and paid for near-truths served to them as news.

Anyone who understands the trend in this country knows that another four years of this kind of government means a "blackout" for what our forefathers fought to establish. We now have government by edict.

The Baltimore Sun ably explains the present trend in an analysis of the last election, showing that 17 cities, each with its gangster-controlled political machine, and the solid South, decided the election. Do you really believe there is no danger in a political machine that maintains the intimate friendship of the President with such men as Kelly-Nash, Frank Hague, Flynn of New York, McGuffey, Pendergast, Crump, et al.?

Why not, Mr. Strout, point out the spending of money in Maine, in Boston, in Florida, and thousands of other places to build this machine? Senator Harry Byrd has stated that in all States the Federal employees greatly outnumber the local. For example, the State employees in Massachusetts total 29,000, the Federal being over 127,000; Pennsylvania has 44,500 against over 440,000; and Wyoming 1,100 against 6,100 Federal employees, each with an influence on an average of six persons. We agree with the Saturday Evening Post, "God help America if this horde of political opportunists remains in office."

EDWIN WALTERS
Seattle, Washington



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1 envelope Knox Gelatine	3 eggs
¼ cup cold milk	¼ tsp. salt
1¾ cups scalded milk	½ cup sugar
	1 tsp. vanilla

Soften gelatine in cold milk. Scald remaining milk; add slowly to beaten egg yolks, salt and sugar. Cook in double boiler until somewhat thick. Add gelatine; stir until dissolved. Cool. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites; add vanilla. Pour in ring mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Unmold and serve with any fresh or canned fruit.

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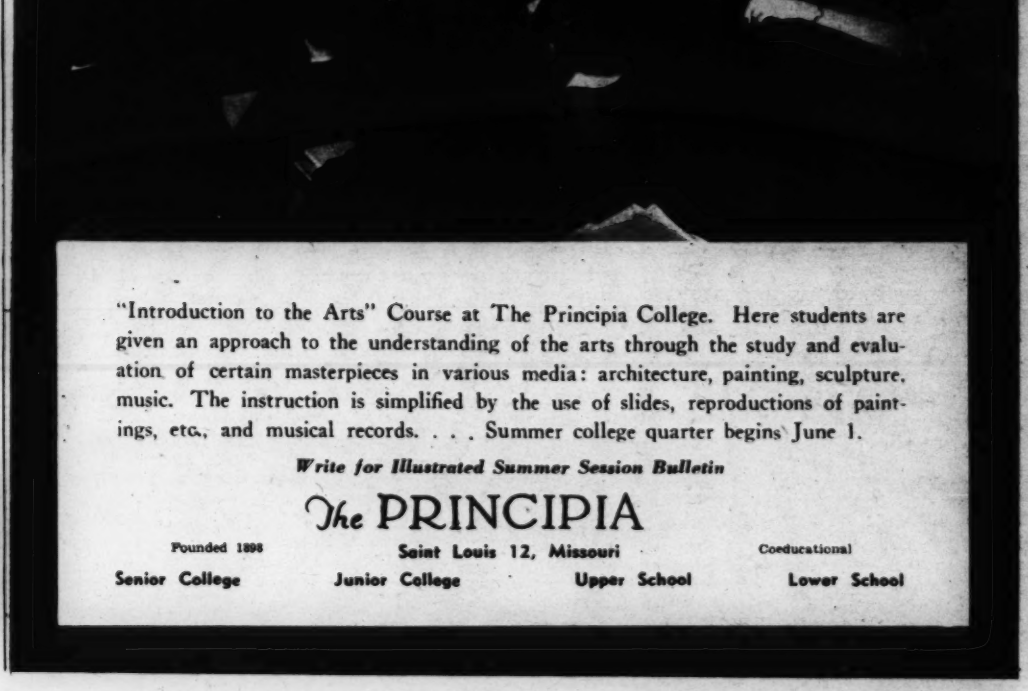

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Write for Illustrated Summer Session Bulletin

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